CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,266—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Lafit	37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	20th ,,
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangements for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY. Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTO treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 1st November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 2nd November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMO .

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 28th October, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, A[illegible] &c Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRATT'S NEW SPRING CURRY COMB.

MADE with four circular loops in tough spring steel, and combines the strength of metal with the elasticity of a Brush. Accommodates itself easily to all parts of a horse, from his ears to his heels, Price, Re. 1.

SPRATT'S PATENT SALT ROLLER.

Recommended by the highest Veterinary Authorities, and supplies to Cattle, in a convenient manner, the the Salt which is an indispensible Ingredient of their Food. The Roller is made of the finest pure Dairy Salt, compressed into a solid Cylinder and fitted with an Axle which revolves freely in Brackets when liked by the Animal

Price, complete	Re. 1	2 nett.
Extra Salt Rollers	,, 0	10 nett.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS.

IN 28 lbs. tins, Rs. 6-8 per tin.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.

Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...	...	...£500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up			...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.

Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;

to make advances on same ;

to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

12-BORE CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S BROWN "FIELD LOADED,"

Rs. 8 per 100.

If with Schultz's Powder, Rs. 8-8 per 100.

These Cartridges are perfectly Reliable and materially Improve the Shooting of any Gun.

AGENTS FOR SCHULTZ'S POWDER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.

MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

ALL NEW GOODS.

HELMETS! "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

GENT'S AND LADIES' SUN HATS ! !

THE NEW CONSOLIDATED BODY.

Perfectly VENTILATED, very LIGHT, and thorough PROTECTION.

12½ Per Cent. CASH DISCOUNT= 2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO.,{ HATTERS, &c., }BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's	,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	,,	35
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's	,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from ,,	18
Gold Framed do do.	from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles		Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	30

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS..........Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles..........Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance affected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes [illegible] payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing that the Bombay Stores of the above Society will be OPENED for business on the 15th December, under the management of a gentleman for many years actively connected with the Indian retail trade and intimately acquainted with the requirements of Europeans of all classes resident in India.

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The Directors appeal with the utmost confidence to their friends and the public generally, in India, for support in the present undertaking. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Society to secure and merit the favour of its constituents.

For Annual or Life Tickets, application should be made to the Manager of the Bombay Branch.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th day of November 1890, for SUPPLY of 2,000 (two thousand) CASKS OF PORTLAND CEMENT, each cask containing not less than three and a half hundred weight.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to [illegible] lowest or any Tender.

Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, [illegible]
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, Bombay 27th October, 1890.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest of HAJEE OOSMAN RAHIMTULLA, a working partner in the business carried on by CASSUM HAJEE MITHA in his own name as Merchant in Salt, Seeds and Kerosine Oil has CEASED as from TO-DAY'S DATE and the said Hajee Oosman Rahimtulla has now no share or interest of any kind whatsoever in the said business which will thenceforth be carried so on by the said Cassum Hajee Mitha in his name on his own sole account.

All persons indebted to or claiming money from the said Cassum Hajee Metha are requested to communicate personally or in writing within fifteen days to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1890.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHAW AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Cassum Hajee Mitha.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 700 OF 1889.

THE BANK OF BENGAL, an Incorporated Joint Stock Company, having their principal office in Calcutta and having an office in Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, and carrying on business in Bombay by EDWARD MURRAY SLATER, their constituted Attorney....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAU CRUSTNARAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dhuswadi Lane, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, BALKRISHNA WASUDEO NARAYEN KIRTIKAR of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court and residing at Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort. NANU NARAYEN KOTHARE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, and residing at 756, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort. VINAYECK RAMCHANDER LUXUMONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Breach Candy, outside the Fort, ANANDRAO VINAYECK of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Managing Clerk of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, residing at Navivadi, Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, EUSEBIO FRANCIS VIEGAS, of Bombay Portuguese, Inhabitant, Chief Clerk Hongkong and Shanghai, Banking Corporation, residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort, NATHOOBHOY HURJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort ....Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of June, 1890, it was ordered interalia that the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,42,142-8-0 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 17th day of December, 1889, until payment together with the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd day of August, 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL, the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All the piece or parcel of land with the messuage thereon situate in an Oart called Dhuswady Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,370 square feet, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 19, New No. 125, old Survey No. 420, and New Survey No. 276, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under Ward No. 4364, Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the passage of the said Oart called Dhuswady Lane, on the south by the property of Narayen Morojee Zaoba, on the east partly by the property of the late Socabai, widow of Juggonnath Balkrishna, and partly by the passage of the said Oart, and on the west by property known as Agnihotrie's house. The 1st Defendant's whole share of the estimated value of Rs. 12,000.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale, by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs 45 Rupees and further costs when taxed.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not became absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof, of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1890.

PRYCE WEEDON.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND AND BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
Ladies' Session only 10 to 12 a.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
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Admission 1 Re. Skates Extra.
Band in attendance.
People's Night Admission 8 annas, Skates Extra.
Band in attendance.

WEDNESDAY.
Ladies' Session only 10 to 12 a.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
General Public 2 to 4 and 5 to 7 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skates Extra.
Evening 8-30 to 11 Admission, Re. 1.
Band in attendance.

A Skating Club is now being formed. Names can be registered at once.

First Grand Fancy Dress Carnival will take place on the 15th of November.

The Floor has been put in first-class Skating order by Mr. Alexander MacKenzie and a new stock of Skates provided for Skaters.

Season Tickets now ready and can be had at Rs. 50 for the Season or Rs. 15 per month.

All Private Skateholders are requested to have their Tickets renewed without delay or the usual charge will be made for the use of the Floor.

THE MACIVOR LINE s.s. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW via KARRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

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The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

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Tickets are available at the London Store and Depots.

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LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKAR BHANJEE DEWKURN, late of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu, deceased.
THAKAR WALJEE KESHAWJI, the sole Executor named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI
J. W. ORR,
Registrar,
The 24th day of October, 1890.
THAKAR WALJI KESHAVJI,
Petitioner in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of PADAMSEY HEMRAJ of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased
BAI RAMABAI, widow of the deceased and guardian of NARAYAN PADAMSEY the minor, son of the said deceased..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar,
L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th day of Otocber, 1890.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTIVAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attornies.

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ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
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REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
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WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford'—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fez-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

MADRAS RACES—1891.
JANUARY, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 31st.
THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE.
SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

W. S. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Stores supplies will be received up to 12 noon on the dates specified below:—

Schedules A. to H. 17th November, 1890.
Do I to P. 24th November, 1890.

For further particulars see Fort St. George Gazette of 14th October 1890, Part II. Page 1400.

C. E. McVETTIE,
Brigade-Surgeon Principal Medl. Storekeeper,

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW

in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A GOOD HORSE.

MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Simla" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next, ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of excellent ARAB HORSES ARRIVED by the last six Mails consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies, at the well-known Stables at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Company, conducted by Messrs. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD and Co., the well-known IMPORTERS of the best ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. Over 300 Horses to select from, containing some pick Horses, suitable for Rajahs, Princes and Gentlemen. Expecting by the next and other Mail steamers the Best Horses of the Season.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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Packing & Postage Extra.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	„

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

[Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

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BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL............... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482 127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
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B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEwen.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON.
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
„ 1885	£988,156	0	0
„ 1886	£955,039	0	0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES-LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________ 188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VO[illegible]RT BROTHERS, Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	35	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months.......................... Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE: Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah *a*
Deewa
Callian Junction *ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah *a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd *a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Nassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum *a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction *ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa *ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda *a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore *ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut *ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee *a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona *bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond *b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum *a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah *b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur *ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodnah
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad *abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksage
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc *a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur *a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea!
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	925
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	405
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	510xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	400xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	205
Volkart	..	,000		Rs. 80	630

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	212½
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33¼	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	310 xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	225	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	—	—	..	71

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	900xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	495
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880exd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	232½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	735xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	163
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,63
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340xd
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	325
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	650xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-4
China Leaf	„ 21-6
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-6 nom.
Do. Old	„ 20-10 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-1
English Sovereigns	„ 13-2
Do. Dragons	„ 13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 108-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-11
Sycee Silver	„ 105 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The I. M. Troopship Malabar arrived yesterday from Portsmouth.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer and Peninsular entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Nyanza left it yesterday,

I. M. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 50,087, in the receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 62,340, in the receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return for the week ending 18th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 24,993, in the receipts.

POLO.—A game will be played this afternoon at 4-45.—Stripes—Messrs. E. L. Barton, Jellett, Burges, and Schofield. Whites—Messrs. Lovett, Venables, Bentinck, and Lloyd-Jones.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dowlut Jan reports the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 805 from her box, which was found to have been broken open during her absence from her house, in Girgaum, on Saturday last.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES, &c.—Byjee Jewanjee, a shopkeeper, at Ballajee Shamsett Street, reports that a small wooden box, containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 430, and a metal watch, valued at Rs. 6, were stolen from his shop on the night of the 24th instant.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—By this week's mail the manager of the Bombay branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church Gate Street, has received the news that the company has received a diploma of honour at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1890.

GAMBLING AT MAZAGON.—Inspector Holdway yesterday charged Abdool Raymon and three others, before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming in a public throughfare at Mazagon, on Saturday evening last, with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 3 each.

EVADING THE BUTCHERS' LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Enoch Soloman, Market Inspector, charged Darkoo Kuba, before Mr. Richardson, with carrying on the trade of a butcher, by hawking meat within the City of Bombay, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, on Sunday last. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 8.

GAMBLING AT DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurt charged Darsey Chattoorbooj and five others before Mr. Richardson—accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house, at Duncan Road, and he with the rest of the accused with being found gaming therein with cards and money on Saturday night last. The whole of the accused were convicted. Darsey Chuttoorbooj was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. C. PEREIRA.—Rev. J. C. Pereira, Vicar of St. Andrews' Bandora, who was expected by many to succeed the late Vara of Thana, died yesterday afternoon. He had fainted at the process on of the Holy Rosary, which took place from St. Andrews' to Mount Mary's Church last Sunday. He had been overworked of late, and the Bombay East Indian community has thus lost another of its leading prelates. His funeral takes place this evening.

A LESSON TO BOATMEN.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Ellis charged Shaik Abdul Mahomed Hoosen and two other boatmen, with disorderly behaviour, in a public place, on the 25th instant. The accused, it appears, are a [illegible] nuisance at the Apollo [illegible] where they run up to Europeans and pester them with their solicitations [illegible] their boats. Some even go so far as to take the liberty of laying hold of persons by their clothes to induce them to enter their boats. His Worship, in convicting the prisoners, fined them Rs. 4 each.

PESTS ABOUT BOMBAY BARS.—Two Europeans, named Richard Egan and John Brennan, were yesterday charged by Constable Ellis, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, with being vagrants. The prisoners, it appears, have been in the habit of molesting Europeans at various hotel bars in the Fort, in consequence of which the matter was brought to the notice of the police. As a constable was passing the Temple Bar Hotel on Saturday night, he observed the prisoners loitering about that locality, and took them into custody. The vagrants admitted their offence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Fond Hearts	Aigrette.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Quadrille	The Pride of Tralee	Westerdale.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GUIDE TO MAHABLESHWAR.—A new and revised edition of the "Mahableshwar Guide," by "A Resident of the Hills," has been issued in view of the season just commencing. Although small, for it is of such a size as may be carried about in the pocket without inconvenience, it is printed in clear, readable type, and contains information of great value to the visitor, all the points and places of interest on and around the hill being described in a racy and interesting style. Nor are the geologist, botanist, and zoologist forgotten, there being several chapters which should be of assistance to them in their studies and peregrinations. A well-drawn map shows all the roads about the station clearly.

A FIREMAN'S MISTAKE.—Jooma Sayid Arab, a fireman on board the s.s. Peninsular, now in the docks, was yesterday charged with stealing a blanket and a towel, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Moore. The property was claimed by the P. & O. Company and valued at Rs. 7. George Pitsford, second steward of the s.s. Peninsular, appeared in the witness-box and identified the property before the Court, which was shown to him on Sunday afternoon by the police, who had arrested the prisoner at the dock gates. The fireman's defence was that he took the articles by mistake and made a bed for himself on the night previous to his being arrested. The police officer informed his Worship that the prisoner attempted to bribe the sepoy at the gates by offering him a rupee to allow him to pass through with the property. His Worship, in convicting the accused of theft as a servant, sentenced him to undergo fifteen days' hard labour.

A CIRCUS EMPLOYE TURNS THIEF.—Kane Kuchurumdass Chundundass, a Baboo, and employed as a ticket-collector and hand-bill distributor in the Indian Circus, opposite the Crawford Market, was yesterday placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Stanford, charged with the theft of Rs. 167 in cash, and a tobacco pouch, the property of a tent-maker who was a servant to the same troupe. Last Saturday morning the tent-maker found his cash-box had been opened and his money stolen. The police were informed of the theft, who traced the money to a jeweller, who alleged it had been deposited with him in payment of a debt. Mr. George Davidson, superintendent of the circus, appeared and said the accused had been induced to deposit this money with the jeweller as the latter offered him a high rate of interest. It was the wish of the company that the prisoner should be dealt with leniently, but that the jeweller be prosecuted for receiving stolen property. The magistrate, who said he could not act upon the suggestion of Mr. Davidson, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' hard labour. This punishment would have a deterrent effect upon other employes of the company and similar troupes coming to Bombay.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Captain Francis John Raffin, of the s. s. Huseinee, which arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturdry last, from Jedda, with 782 pilgrims on board, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with not having a licensed medical officer on board his vessel, in contravention to section 26 of Act X. of 1887 at the instance of Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Bombay Preventive Service. On the captain being summoned to the Preventive Service office on Saturday, he admitted that he arrived in the Bombay harbour with pilgrims from Jeddah without a duly qualified and licensed medical officer on his vessel. Captain Raffin stated that prior to leaving Bombay he tried to obtain the services of a licensed medical officer. He sailed from Bombay on the 18th of September, and it was only two hours before weighing anchor that he procured the services of a medical man, whom he sent to the Surgeon General's office for a license. As this office happened to be closed on that day, it being a Hindu holiday, the captain sailed from Bombay, thinking that he could apply to the British Consul at Jeddah for the necessary license in accordance with the requisition of the law. The Consul returned the application since as it was alleged the licence was not necessary. Captain Raffin further added that he had been induced to employ the medical officer when the latter produced certain documents which testified to his having served Government in various districts in Sind. Under the above circumstances, he had been misled, and it had not been his intention to break the law. His Worship reminded the defendant that the fine imposed by the law on captains carrying pilgrims to British ports in India without a licensed medical officer on board, was Rs. 500. In the present case he took into consideration that the captain did his best to obtain medical aid, but as he did not carry out the regulations of the law he inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 to meet the ends of justice.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morar Rao, of the Detective Police, charged Munsoookram Shewshunker Dave, with being in possession of stolen property, consisting of certain papers and forms, the property of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jijibhoy. The accused who was a schoolmaster, gave private tuition in the house of a native gentleman. About two months ago he made out a subscription list, and went to several native gentlemen and requested them to subscribe towards a charitable fund, with which he stated it was intended to establish a school and library in the district of Khedar, at the village of Mamdabad. The teacher then visited Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and asked him to subscribe to the same fund, and produced the subscription list purporting to have been signed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jijibhoy. Sir Dinshaw, knowing well the signature of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jijibhoy, wrote to the latter gentleman and informed him of the occurrence. The accused was accordingly summoned by Mr. Jijibhoy and made a clean breast of the whole affair. On promising not to repeat the practice the accused was let off with a warning. About a week ago Inspector Morar Rao was informed that the same Hindu teacher was visiting the houses and officers of native gentlemen and soliciting subscriptions towards the same fund. The detective officer immediately adopted measures for watching the movements of the accused, who was subsequently arrested. Certain documents and the subscription list bearing the signature of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy were found upon the accused's person and contained the terms laying forth the necessity of the school and library. Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, secretary to the Ripon Manufacturing Company, filed an information yesterday, before the same magistrate, and charged the accused with obtaining money under false representations in forging the signature of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jijibhoy, and thereby cheating several native gentlemen. His Worship required the accused to furnish as security a sum of Rs. 300. But as the prisoner was unable to produce this amount, he was remanded in custody. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 10th proximo.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

VOLKART BROTHERS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was called at their registered office, No. 5 Marine Street, yesterday afternoon, there being just a sufficient number to form the necessary quorum of seven, Mr. E. Muller taking the chair. The meeting, convened on the 30th September, [illegible], re-read, and formally confirmed without dissent :—That para. 17 of the Articles of Association be altered so as to reduce the transfer fee from two rupees to one rupee per share. That the directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requsition made in writing by not less than ten shareholders holding not less than one-forth of the shares, convene an extraordinary general meeting. The meeting separated after the usual votes of thanks to the chair.

THE KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, at 1 Bell Lane, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—The directors now beg to submit their report with the audited account of the company for the year ended 31st August last. The accounts for the year show a profit (including the balance brought forward from last year) of Rs. 11,495-10-4, which the board recommend should be appropriated as follows :—In reduction of preliminary charges, Rs. 1,000 ; to depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 4,500 ; in payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. or Rs. 4 per share, 5,600 ; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 395-10-4 ;—total Rs. 11,495-10-4. During the past year the mortgage debt has been reduced by Rs. 10,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,000 now to be paid off. The balance will probably be further reduced during the current year, and before the end of the following year the debt may be cleared off altogether. A better dividend can then be paid, and the company will be in a much better position than it is at present. Mr. McLaggan lately visited the company's factory at Kurrachee, and his report regarding the state of the machinery is satisfactory. Some small repairs and renewals are necessary, which the board have authorized being carried into effect. In last year's report, the board announced the sale of 7,000 square yards of the company's land. Owing to certain circumstances, completion of the sale did not take place, and the board now consider it would be in the interests of the company to retain the land. The retiring director is Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adpoted. Out of the amount at credit of profit and loss account, namely, Rs. 11,495-10-4, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share. free of income-tax was declared, payable on and after the 5th prox., absorbing Rs. 5,600 ; Rs. 1,000 were appropriated in reduction of proliminary charges ; Rs. 4,500 carried to depreciation and renewal fund ; and the balance of Rs. 395-10-4 was carried forward to next year's account. The retiring director, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was re-elected a director as well as chairman of the board. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Hugh S. Symons as auditor in the place of Mr. N. S. Symons, absent from Bombay, was approved, and confirmed. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were reappointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents, for their able mangement of the business of the company during the past year ; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th October, as compared with the statement of the 18th October 1890 :—

	Oct. 18. Rs.	Oct. 25. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,00	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,21,825	45,51,833
Do. do. at Branches	28,45,871	29,31,687
Other Deposits	5,12,99,768	5,29,32,370
Post Bills	8,482	7,650
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,01,938	2,16,902
Rs.	7,18,81,884	7,39,40,442
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	80,56,439	78,56,290
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	11,18,631	10,59,399
Loans do. do.	14,00,103	13,07,186
Current Accounts overdrawn	7,519	7,800
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,72,805	91,17,909
Stamps, &c.	29,401	29,460
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,696		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,91,696	3,91,696
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,52,628	4,15,242
Cash and Currency Notes	4,86,52,662	5,01,55,160
Rs.	7,18,81,884	7,39,40,442

THE KAYASTHA CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

THE fourth conference of the Kayastha community was held on the 22nd instant at the house of Mr. Lukshmi Narain, Barrister-at-law. About 150 delegates from different parts of India attended the conference, which was held in a pavilion erected in the compound of Mr. Lukshmi Narain's house. The delegates were seated on a raised platform, which was richly decorated, amidst which was printed in gold letters the words, "God Save the Empress," on red cloth, and over the dais was kept a large-sized picture of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The proceedings were in vernacular. Mr. Lukshmi Narain opened the proceedings at 11 A. M. by calling upon Lala Jagmohan, Mir Munshi of the Jeypore State, to recite prayers on behalf of the Kayastha community : which being done, Mr. Bhim Singh, president of the reception committee, expressed his happiness at seeing such a crowd gathered together on an occasion like this to discuss the means of introducing social and moral reforms in the Kayastha community.

A conference of this kind was long-looked for in the Punjab, and he was glad to see that the object had at last been realized. It was through the arrangements made by the benign Government that it had become possible for so many persons of the community from distant parts of the country to be brought together within a remarkably short space of time, and he specially thanked the Punjab Government on behalf of the Kayasthas, for allowing them to convene a meeting at Lahore, and for permitting the Kayasthas in the Punjab to take part in it. He then referred to the death of Mr. Seva Ram and that of Munsi Harsukh Rai, two influential members of the Kayastha community of Lahore. He thanked Mr. Lukshmi Narayen for the interest taken by him in the welfare of the community, and said that he was the means of getting the conference held at Lahore this year.

Mr. Lukshmi Narain read a large number of letters and telegrams of sympathy sent by people who were not able to attend the conference. He was glad to see that people had come from Oudh, North West Provinces, Behar, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, to take part in the conference, which showed that the community had really the desire to raise itself to a high status. The Kayasthas during the last 4 or 5 years have come to be highly respected by all nations in India, by the British Government and native Chiefs under whom Kayasthas occupy high positions. He then read a letter from Colonel Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpore, in which he offered to give a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the support of a Kayastha institution.

Mr. Hargobind Dyal, the founder of the Kayastha conference, then called upon the Secretary of the Oudh Provincial Sabha to present Mr. Lukshmi Narain with a gold tinsel garland as a mark of their appreciation of the service rendered by him towards the Kayastha conference.

Mr. Jainthi Prashad, Deputy Collector of Pilikhie, said that during the three previous meetings of the conference held in the N.-W. P. and Oudh there were presidents elected on each occasion from the Sri Vastah Bhatnagar and Mahthar sects of the Kayasthas, and that, therefore, it was advisable that on this occasion a man of the Saksena sect should be elected as president. He proposed that Baboo Buldeo Prashad from Bareilly should be elected president of the conference. The proposal was carried unanimously.

The president thanked the assembly for conferring this great honour upon him by electing him a president of so important a meeting, and then, pointing to the picture of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, expressed his extreme gratitude for the freedom the community enjoyed under so good a rule as that of the British Government. He thanked the Government for diffusing education in the country for the enlightenment of its subjects, and it was by virtue of knowledge received by the people in Government institutions that so many of the Kayasthas were found able to discuss matters social and moral for the improvement of their community. He explained the benefits which the people derived under the British rule, and specially thanked the Local Government of the Punjab for giving its sanction to convene a meeting of the Kayasthas at Lahore. He said he could not find words in which to express the gratitude of the community to the British Government for its unlimited kindness. About 11,000 years ago the Kayasthas were a ruling power in India, and 700 years ago they took a prominent part in the administration of the country under other rulers. They always occupied high positions under the Mogul Emperors, and the people of India had every cause to be thankful to the Kayastha community for the services rendered by it all along towards the past. [illegible] years the community began to [illegible] dually degenerate, owing to the ignorance of the people. Raja Takath Narain of [illegible] years ago found the necessity of forming a conference, which unfortunately failed to be a success. Since then various efforts were made to introduce social reforms among the Kayasthas, and Munshi Kalli Prashad first suggested the idea of forming a Kayastha conference, but he died soon after, and Babu Hargobind Dyal was the man who put the idea into practice. Since then the conference has been a boon to the community. The first conference was held at Lucknow, when the Hon. Raja Jai Prashad presided. The next conference took place at Allahabad, and the third conference at Patna. It was impossible to expect that within four years the community would be raised to the same social status from which it degenerated about 200 years ago, but there was not the slightest doubt that some day the Kayasthas would be recognised among the highly respected communities in India. The conference had been the means of bringing the people of different sects from distant parts of India in closer touch with each other, and this was one of the greatest benefits achieved through holding meetings of this kind. Raja Kishen Das, K.C.S.I., at Bareilly, said that other nations in India were surprised to see the success attained by the Kayasthas within a short period in improving the social status of their community, and had also been the means of setting a good example to other nations who were desirous of reform. The conference might be justly said to have put new life into the community. There were three great evils which needed immediate reform, and these were : (1) social evils ; (2) early marriages ; and (3) extravagance in marriage expenses. Among the social evils the habits of inebriety was fast losing its hold on the people, and in several places in the North-West Provinces the Kayasthas had become total abstainers.

Child-marriage was already recognised as an evil by the Kayasthas, and it was to be hoped that within a very short time this evil would be utterly blotted out from among the community. A good deal had been done to dissuade people from the habits of extravagance, and the proposal had met with great success. There were several schools established from the national fund for the education of the children of the Kayastha community and at Etawah a medical boarding house was kept up from the funds for a protracted period, but which had now been taken over by Government. The educated classes were helped to open mercantile shops in different parts of the country, and thus the people were taught to appreciate the benefits of commerce, and not depend wholly on employments. The people of the Monghyr district were particularly deserving of praise for the great good done by them for the community. To save time, he only gave a brief account of what was done by the Provincial Sabhas, and had left out the works done by the local Sabhas. He said that every effort was being made to encourage technical education among the Kyasthas ; and their brothers in Behar did a great deal to promote the cause of education in these provinces. In conclusion, he read the 10 rules for the order of the conference.

After this a series of poems were read in praise of the conference and those who had helped in the good cause.

The resolutions were then read out : first of which was proposed by Babu Hargobindas, that a message should be sent to Maharaja Colonel Sir Pertap Singh of Jodhpore, thanking him for his princely donation of Rs. 5,000.

After this Lala Suraj Narain proposed that the rules in connection with the constitution of the Provincial Kayastha Sabbas in India be passed. These rules were proposed two years ago and were put to the vote and passed by a majority after some discussion.

The second resolution was proposed by Lala Jainthi Prashad, that the rules regarding the constitution of the Sadar Sabha should be passed. It was proposed that the Sadar Sabha should be established at a central point to govern the Provincial Sabhas. The resolution was put to vote and was passed by a majority.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th October, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·899
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	177

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Devonshire, 1,572 tons, Captain A Purvis, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W Mcadam, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain C Kilvert, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Moulmein with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Forbes	1595	Whyte	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Henry Bolkow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
„ City of Perth	2605	Swan	D	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Barawa	235	Nacoda	M	Allana Munji.
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.			No.	
„ Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P and O S N Co.
„ Nizam	1615	Gadd	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Devonshire	1512	Purvis	6	T Morrison.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Niagara	1978	McConochie	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	H. M. Troopship Malabar	Jones	Portsmouth, Oct 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, Mcadam, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Devonshire, Purvis, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
„ Assam, for Aden.
„ Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Bhundara s	Blake	Sydney, Sept 18.
	Chollerton s	Whatley	Cardiff, Aug 30.
	Clan Macintosh s	McAlister	Glasgow, Sept 8.
	Canning s	Hewett	Rangoon, Oct 20.
	Maria Teresa s	Deperis	Trieste, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.

October 23.—Steamers Rudesheimer and Palitana.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
Sept					
16	Curtatane It Frigate)	Marini	Put back		....
October					
8	Rotherfield	Freeman	Barry		....
	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
10	Assam	Webber	Bombay	20	Bombay
13	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali Coast.	16	Somali Coast.
15	Kangra	Ingram	London	17	Bombay
	Utrecht	Sprang-Lee.	Rotterdam	15	Batavia
	Mirzapore	Harvey	London		Bombay
	Dresden	Schuckmann	Sydney		Bremen
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Jeddah	16	Bombay
16	Melbourne	Paull	Marseilles		China
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	18	Hodeida
	Baghdadi	Davies	Bussorah	16	London.
	Ganges	Alderton	Bombay	17	London
17	Kola	Faussett	Clyde	18	Colombo
	Maple Branch	Anderson	Kurrachee	17	Port Said FO
19	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	19	Mussowa
	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida		
	Ethopia	Frohawk	London	20	Zanzibar
20	Madura	Stebbing	Zanzibar	21	London.
	La bourdanais	Schmitz	Kurrachee		

ADEN, October 20.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—180 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchand : 571¼ cwts myraballams, H [illegible] ; [illegible] bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales wool, G [illegible] ; [illegible] cwts wheat, S Hoosraj ; 65 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular —1,000½ cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co ; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, F Hurst ; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed ; 8,001 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Niagara s—1,378 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8,004 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—400 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 556 cwts rapeseed, F Hurst ; 201 cwts mustardseed, and 2,740 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 156 bales cottonfly, D Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—2,204 cwts groundnuts, A Vinayek Chatre and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—52 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3 cases Indian tea, J Neuberg.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Peninsular s—2,032 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—210 bales cotton, T Morarjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—45½ cwts sharkfins, D Mowjee ; 26 cwts sharkfins, 12 cwts fishmaws, 11 cwts olibanum and 4½ cwts bysabole, Hajee M Jewraz ; 6 cwts peacock feathers, F M Rahimbhoy ; 75 cwts cloves, A C Esmaljee ; 125 cwts cloves, T Godhad ; 60 cwts cloves, E Passeanee and Co ; 138 cwts cloves, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 76 cwts cloves and 26 bales twist, P F Talati ; 270 cwts cloves and 1½ cwt ivory, L Chuttoo ; 24½ cwts gum, 52½ cwts cloves, 30 cwts prunes and 14 cwts ivory, M. Dawodbhoy ; 250 cwts onion, The Onion Co ; 382 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 30 cwts horns, M H Esac Ellias ; 95 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 10 cwts Indian condiment, 9 cases curry powders, &c, M M Poonjeajee and Co ; 12½ cwts horns, 5½ cwts ivory, and 50 bales twist, C Ebram ; 169 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, K Makunjee and Co ; 40 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 65 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 70 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 425 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—63 cwts sandalwood and 62 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 129 cwts sandalwood, and 268 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 45 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, The Ripon M Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—20 bales twist, K Mackonjee and Co ; 300 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, K Mackonjee and Co ; 5 hogsheads cocoanutoil, T Lowjee ; 80 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 125 bales twist, David, Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Presidency Mills ; 100 bales twist, C Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

1. Competitors at the ensuing local meeting at Bandora will be required to provide their own ammunition, as none will be forthcoming on the ranges.

2. The following promotion will take effect from this date :—Color-Sergeant W. George is promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major vice W. F. Melvin resigned Sergeant-Major W. George is posted to "A" Company.

3. In all cases where Volunteers have got new jackets or have had new collars put on Officers Commanding companies are requested to have the jackets sent to the tailor's shop *immediately* to have the collars properly made.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be drill at the Riding School for recruits at 7 o'clock this morning and Friday, the 31st instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Gordon, Col, Ms, 23rd W L I, to rejoin, from England.
Rudd, Dy Surg Gen, Bengal, A M Staff, from leave, from England.
Elliott, Surgeon, Bengal, 4th P I, from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bengal, 25th P Infy, from leave, from England.
Webb, Surgeon, Bo, M Staff, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal, 25th P I, from leave, from England.
Swinley, Col, Ms, R A, on leave, from Bellary.
Oliver, Capt, Ms, Midd Regt, from leave, from England.
Wade, Major, Bengal, The King's O Regt, from leave, from England.
Eardley-Wilmot, Col, 14th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Hutchinson, Major, Bengal, 1-3 Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Harrison, Capt, Bo, Adjt, B B and C I Ry Vols, on leave, from England.
McConaghy, Surgn-Major, Bo, M Service, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 26.

Gordon, Col, Ms, 23rd W L I, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Oliver, Capt, Ms, Midd Regt, on duty, to Chickmaghee.

OCTOBER 27.

Captain, Lieut, Bengal, 25th P I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Wade, Major, Bengal, The King's Liverpool Regt, from leave, to Dinapore.
Rudd, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, to Allahabad.
Birt, Surgeon, Bengal, M S., on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Hutchinson, Major, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, to Almora.
McConaghy, Surgn-Major, Bo, M Service, on leave, to Dharwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B.V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 27th Oct. 1890 :—

1. On Saturday next, the 1st November, the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters at 4-45 p.m., and march to the Town Hall compound for company drill. Dress :—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain. Arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. The following drills will take place during the week :—

Morning.—Wednesday, 29th, Thursday 30th, Friday 31st. 7 a.m. Gun-drill in the Arsenal compound.

Evening.—Tuesday (to-day) 28th 6-30 p.m. Carbine drill at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approx mately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	meter, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		tion.	per hour.	num of past hours.	num of past hours.	dity, 8 A.M.	hours.	1st June date.	m. 1st June date.
Delhi	30·030	W	6	87·1	61·6	36	..	26·74	+0·52
Agra	30·066	N W	4	88·6	55·6	63	..	27·41	−1·02
[illegible]	[illegible]	W N W	8	87·0	57·0	35	..	38·60	..
Allahabad	30·012	W	3	85·5	62·0	62	..	60·19	+26·82
Jhansi	30·032	Calm.	2	88·4	61·4	37	..	51·55	+14·22
Jacobabad	30·007	S S W	2	94·0	52·0	36	..	2·08	−0·81
Kurrachee	30·004	N E	9	88·6	68·9	94	..	7·04	+0·73
Ajmere	30·082	Calm.	2	88·7	54·2	52	..	12·14	−8·86
Deesa	30·035	N	7	96·3	54·4	32	..	14·66	−10·42
Rajkote	30·026	Calm.	4	93·9	58·9	56	..	16·23	−13·34
Neemuch	30·051	Calm.	2	88·2	53·4	34	..	19·82	−10·81
Indore	30·047	E	1	86·	54·2	22	..	29·55	−4·70
Saugor	30·046	S	3	81·8	54·8	42	..	54·50	+13·52
Jubbulpur	30·088	S E	1	83·9	51·4	80	..	45·35	−9·65
Hoshangabad	30·100	N	2	87·3	56·8	62	..	37·67	−18·30
Khandwa	30·067	N E	3	90·2	56·6	49	..	23·49	−8·29
Raipur	30·022	E N E	3	86·0	62·2	62	..	38·00	−12·30
Nagpoor	30·046	N N W	5	88·2	61·3	48	..	51·03	+4·24
Amraoti	30·044	E N E	6	90·8	65·8	30	..	29·61	−4·09
Akola	30·045	N W	4	91·9	58·0	48	..	29·85	−4·56
Surat	30·004	W N W	L	94·7	66·5	67	..	56·31	+13 51
Malegaon	30·042	WN W	3	91·9	61·9	55	..	15·78	−9·16
Bombay	29·975	N E	7	87·6	75·1	74	..	63·74	−12·61
Poona	30·020	E	4	92·6	64·4	46	..	17·84	−6·16
Sholapore	30·035	N W	8	94·7	67·1	60	..	19·14	−12·29
Ratnagiri	29·964	E	20	94·4	73·9	67	..	122·84	+15·22
Belgaum	29·961	N W	2	86·8	65·8	77	0·63	43·95	+2·85
Goa	29·982	S E	8	85·0	76·0	95	0·08	85·99	..
Karwar	29·948	N E	2	86·7	76·3	87	0·07	116·12	−4·77
Mangalore	29·970	Calm.	2	86·3	76·4	91	0·64	79·21	−33·44
Calicut	29·963	E S E	5	86·8	73·5	94	0·47	70·98	−22·02
Cochin	29·968	Calm.	L	85·3	74·1	93	0·09	60·95	−27·77
Bangalore	30·041	N N E	3	79·7	61·9	89	0·50	[illegible]	−0·50
Secunderabad	30·007	E N E	3	92·2	66·4	59	..	30·72	+3·86
Masulipatam	29·975	E N E	3	89·6	74·0	84	..	22·12	−7·00
Bellary	30·009	Calm.	3	89·0	68·9	86	0·40	13·95	+0·54
Cuddapah	29·987	N W	..	85·0	72·2	86	0·49	25·68	+3·04
Madras	29·948	N	8	84·7	76·2	89	0·04	16·00	−9·22
Coimbatore	29·981	S E	2	87·	70·8	95	0·09	4·95	−5·53
Trichinopoly	29·972	N E	4	84·1	69·9	93	2·40	26·42	+10·46
Negapatam	29·925	E S E	9	82·9	72·2	97	2·15	24·17	+4·69
Colombo (26th)	29·975	N	6	87·5	72·0	86	0·54	12·69	−20·25

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of one or two unimportant local rises, pressure has decreased by small amounts everywhere. The distribution of pressure continues to be irregular, highest readings obtaining at Jubulpore and Hoshangabad and lowest readings at Karwar and on the Coromandel Coast. The barometric depression noticed in the last three days' reports in the Bay now appears to be approaching the Coromandel Coast near Negapatam, where the winds are cyclonic and the sea is reported to be tremendous. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere, the excess being comparatively less in the south of the Peninsula, Mysore, and on the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Calicut. Winds on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts and also at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency are unusual and very variable. In all other parts of the country also they are very irregular. The wind force has been strong at Ratnagiri and Negapatam and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 8 miles per hour at Bombay and Calicut. The maximum temperature has fallen below the average in several parts of the country except at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, and Deesa, where it is above it. The highest maximum was 96° at Deesa. Nights are more or less hot at Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Malegaon, Poona, Amraoti and Karachi, and are generally cool in all other districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubulpore (54°). Humidity has increased in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and also at Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar, Surat, and Malegaon, and the skies are densely clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, and are partially clouded in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere the humidity has generally decreased and the skies are blue. Heavy rain is reported to have fallen at Negapatam (2·15") and Trichinopoly (2·40") and at Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, and Belgaum there have been light to moderate showers. A small barometric depression exists in the neighbourhood of Negapatam, the centre of which is approaching the Coromandel Coast near that station. Another small depression exists near Karwar and indicates unsettled weather conditions on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Calicut. The disturbance off Negapatam shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction, in which case the weather on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut is most likely to become more or less disturbed. This disturbance is likely to give more or less rain in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at the most southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates Mill Labels, &c., works guaranteed European finish at rates to suit all.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

OUR NEW STOCK of Nevada Silver Breakfast Cruets, Dinner Cruets, Butter Pots, &c., &c., to hand to-day. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, etc, is now open to Visitors. Rooms comfortable. Terms, moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Upper-storied, on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st November for fourteen months. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald & Co.

PHLOX, Verleena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a Phial of each Motivala's preparations, viz: his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhoea Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills which can be had of S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TELEPHONES.—Loud speaking, perfectly new and best construction. FOR SALE. Apply to LILADHER TARACHAND, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A sweet-toned PIANO by Brimsmead, almost new, with self tuning apparatus. Open to an offer. Apply "P," care of this Office.

MRS. COUNSELL has now ON VIEW, a large and varied stock for the Season—French Millinery, Gloves, trimmed and untrimmed Straws. Hornby Row.

WANTED, MUCADUMS with staff of Bone Coolies male and females to Contract for removal of Bones. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER of THANA BONE AND COTTON MILLS.

WANTED, new or second-hand Rotary COAL SCREEN ½ mesh Price and particulars to MANAGER, THANA BONE AND COTTON MILLS.

NURSE.—WANTED, a NURSE, GIRL (European) for a child aged 3. Apply "A C.," care of this Office.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Collections large or small suitable for Presents to friends at Home.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Ham and Bacon on cut; also Oilmanstores, fresh supply.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate-street.

ON VIEW, Mr. HARGRAVE's Valuable Furni- [illegible] Piano, &c., at

ON VIEW, Mr. SASSOON's Bona-fide Auction sale of furniture by Jon. Roberts Thurston's Billiard table, gas chandeliers, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

ENGLISH HOTEL HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.—The most commodious Hotel, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness.

SALE OF PLUMBERS STOCK of Mr. R. Brown, consisting of Lathes, Gas Machines, Tools and Fittings by order of the mortgagee at Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomad Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUN No. 0, and No. 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 100 yards: Large bore with case complete Rs. 85.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

"G. H. MUMM and Co's Celebrated CHAMPAGNE, quarts Rs. 48 per dozen; Pints Rs. 26 per dozen Bass "Green Diamond" Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. May be obtained from the GODOWNKEEPER, The BOMBAY Co., Ld."

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Pariscan, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2. Postage, 4 Annas.

BOMBAY SEASON.—A few stylish private looking Conveyances with single or pair horses for hire at very reasonable rates. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.

General House Furnishers.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT AHMEDNUGGER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, at their Offices, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following immovable property:—

All that valuable piece or parcel of land, situate at Ahmednugger, and bearing Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and admeasuring 7 acres and 25 guntas, and which is opposite the Cotton Market, and most suitable for erecting a cotton press or mill. A comfortable bungalow on the said land also goes along with it. The main road from the city to the station forms one of the boundaries. It is bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Messrs. Cursetjee & Sons, on the west by a public road running into the road leading from Malivada gate to Poona, looking westward on the other side of the road is the field of Jivajee Patel, on the south by the road leading to Poona, and on the other side of this road are the properties of the Akbar Press, the Ahmednugger Press, and the field of Oomraosing, and on the north by the Maharwada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 bales white handkerchiefs.
3 cases flannels.
2 " Cashmere cloth.
1 case white doria.
2 cases coloured prints.
5 bales grey dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
8 bags sodawater bottle corks.
C B & Co. 16-22-1 case fancy goods.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Huzara, consisting of assorted perfumes in fancy and gilt bottles, aromatic eau de cologne, lavendar water, scented oil, pomade, soap, sarsaparilla, violet and millifleur powder, tooth brushes, mirrors combs, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ENSUING DEWALI. SALE OF COLOURED VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. at Executive Engineer Presidency Store Yard, Esplanade, a number of variegated coloured illumination lamps, in small lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

The London and New York telegrams of yesterday's date referred to in our report of that evening conveyed the latest commercial and financial news to hand through Reuter, and our present advices as usual on a Monday are of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	3,30,008
" " Branches	Inc. "	85,816
Other Deposits	Inc. "	16,32,602
Government Securities	Dec. "	2,00,149
Loans	Dec. "	92,917
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	5,45,104
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	62,614
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	18,02,793

Although the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon continues to show an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance notwithstanding that the minimum rate of interest and discount remains at the low level of three per cent. the addition of some 18 lakhs shown by the weekly figures is very much less than we have lately had to chronicle, as also is the diminution in the trade demand. In the item of Bills Discounted it will be noticed that the increase is nearly double that disclosed by the last Return; while, on the other hand, the addition to Private Deposits had been only half of what was shown at the close of the previous week, and the decrease in Loans was under a lakh: the net falling of in trade requirements being represented by about 11¼ lakhs. We are, however, now rapidly nearing the close of the comparatively inactive season for trade, and with the new crop of Cotton already beginning to arrive at the district marts, and the impetus to business which as looked for at the approaching Dewalee it may not be long before the current of money begins to flow the other way.

COTTON.—Next to nothing has been doing in old stuff to-day, the purchases reported being limited to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Oomra, at Rs. 170; and Anjari, at Rs. 168-76½ per candy; but some contracts for future delivery of Bengals of the new crop have transpired, about 100 bales having been booked of "Good" at Rs. 158-9, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 164½, for January delivery. The tone of the market is steady, and prices generally are unchanged.

About half an inch of rain fell at Bellary, and an inch and a quarter at Hubli after the date of the last telegraphic advices regarding the Cotton crop, making the fall sufficient in the former district, while in the latter the plants could scarcely look better. There had been no sign of rain over any other portion of the Cotton area, and the maturing of the later growths, and the picking of the earlier ones was proceeding in seasonable weather. Cotton was arriving in small quantities in most of the districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles; and from the Broach and Dhollera circles favourable accounts of the condition of the crop continue to the received.

WHEAT.—There has been no increase in the volume of business passing in this market to-day, demand from exporters having been only moderate; but a firm tone continues to prevail, and prices show no change on any line.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a moderate extent, but rates are unaltered in a firm market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,680	bales.
Wheat	22,140	cwt.
Linseed	3,961	"
Gingelly	6,578	"
Poppyseed	1,286	"
Castorseed	10,930	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and previous rates are quoted, but there is nothing to speak of doing, and we have heard of no fresh transactions of importance to-day.

EXCHANGE was weak in the earlier part of the day, and Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 6½d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 6⅝d. for the early months of next year. At the same time [illegible] for remittance closed with a steadier feeling, Banks being reluctant to operate further until later intelligence shall have been received from London. We quote ready

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 6⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6⅜d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 6 9-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·95½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in Fours for cash and the coming settlement at 102 13-16, and 102¾, respectively, though the cash rate was almost nominal in the absence of business. For the November account, however, ¼ per cent. higher was quoted at 102⅞. For the other denomination 106 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES are quiet, and we have no change to report in rates for Cotton Mill Scrip generally. Mofussil Press are in demand and Bank of Bombay shares firm at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	93¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	48⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay and Karachi yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Italian steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 20th instant, arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 26th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Messages for Mauritius should reach Zanzibar by 9 a.m. on Thursday the 30th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	11	45 a.m.	2	28
Teheran	27	1	20 p.m.	...	26
Suez	27	2	20 p.m.	...	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. 27th October, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	4
" Madras	...	35	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CHIRNSIDE—STEVENS—October 2, at St Mary's, Charlecombe, near Bath, James Bernardo Chirnside, P W D, to Florence, eldest daughter of M Stevens, Esq, Landsdown.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—October 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edward Collins, Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Neduvatam, of a son.

MOYES—October 24, at 10, Russell Street, the wife of James A Moyes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE—HAWES—October 22, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Rev. T. Mayor, Vicar-General, Arthur James Hope White, Salt and Abkari Department, to Anne Josephine Hawes, daughter of the late Mr. Valentine Hawes.

TAYLOR-WHEELER—SCOTT—October 15, at All Saints Chapel, Boileaugunge, Simla, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lahore, Thomas William Taylor-Wheeler, to Helen Mary, third daughter of the late Archibald Scott, Honorary Assistant Engineer, D P W.

RICKETTS—BERKELEY—October 22, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Tribe, Edwin Wilford Ricketts, of Gorakhpur, N-W P, to Lila Charlotte Maude, third daughter of the late Lionel Berkeley, Esq.

DEATH.

MACKINNON—October 17, at Lyndale, Mussoorie, Julia, widow of the late John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1890.

WE very much doubt whether the meeting at the Tulsi Baug temple at Poona on Sunday will have any marked influence upon either public opinion or Government action in the matter of Hindu social reform. It looks too much like a repetition of the famous but thoughtless meeting at the Madhav Bag in Bombay four years ago to be considered influential, and, like that well-remembered assemblage, it seems to have set to work under a strange misconception of the subject it was dealing with. To those who have done their best to put this matter in its true light, it must be not a little mortifying to find that 2,500 people of Poona assembled in the belief that some one contemplates the enactment of regulations violating the religious feelings of the Hindu community. Misrepresentations like this only compel the saying once more of things that have been said often enough. Once more, then, it may be necessary to say that the religious feelings of our Hindu fellow-subjects would pass unharmed and untouched in the carrying out of the most drastic measure of social reform that has yet been advocated by any responsible person. We cannot, of course, accept the protest which an enlightened sub-inspector of schools has lately delivered at Ahmedabad against the suppression of *suttee* as indicating even the high-water mark of Hindu susceptibility in these matters. We have, of course, an intelligent public to deal with in Poona—a public who have found their appropriate spokesman in a professor of the Fergusson College. And he of all men in the world cannot be as satisfied with things as they are as his attitude at this meeting made him appear to be. Even in the Tulsi Baug temple at Poona one at least of the reform proposals that seems to have been submitted to criticism must have awakened recollections of the girl-wife butchered in Calcutta in accordance with a much too prevalent Bengal—shall we not say Indian?—practice. And surely we ought to be able to claim the enlightened Fergusson College professor as one who would necessarily range himself on the side of the [illegible] the devil's judgment. The brevity of the report puts us at some disadvantage in criticising the proceedings. But we have to picture a professor conspicuously well-equipped in an intellectual sense on the one hand, and a proposal that children of ten should no longer under the law of India be placed under the unbridled power of men mature in all save heart and conscience, on the other. And then we have to realize, if we can, this same professor contending that any restriction of this baneful liberty which the legislature might impose would affect his religious feelings or the religious feelings of his community! The only effect that such an intervention should have upon the feelings of so cultured a man must surely be to inspire him with devout thankfulness at the prospect that no longer should this reproach rest upon the law and customs of India. We speak, of course, with all the diffidence that is appropriate to outsiders keenly respectful of the religious preferences and convictions of all the communities around us. We should feel, however, that we were abandoning the attitude of respect towards Hindu convictions if we were to suggest, as the Poona meeting seems to have done, that the religious tranquillity of the community is dependent upon the maintenance of customs which have over and over again been shown to be cruel, heartless, and degrading. They are not friends of the Hindus, but rather its worst enemies, who in the presence of reasonable and practicable proposals declare that the sanctity of the Hindu faith and family is in danger, and that no one of its practices can be abandoned or amended without imperilling the whole fabric. We might think, if we did not know better, that the protest raised at Poona on Sunday had been provoked by a ruthless attempt deliberately to outrage the most cherished sentiments of the Hindu people, and to bring its religious and family system to ruin. If the conveners of the Poona meeting had taken the trouble to read Mr. Malabari's account of his proposals which appeared in our columns last Thursday, they would have seen that their protest was absurdly superfluous.

The meeting, in fact, showed that Sir William Hunter was quite correct when he spoke of the existence of a party in Hinduism who regard all attempts at improvement as an assault on the very foundations of their marriage systems. It is nothing less than suicidal for the opponents of the movement to include a proposal to raise the protected age from 10 to 12 as an attack upon any fundamental part of their religious or domestic system, and we still expect, despite the Poona meeting, that the reasonable proposals which have been drawn up on this subject will meet with support even from that section of the Hindus whom Sir William Hunter describes as the "enlightened" section, and who in the words of his concluding letter to the *Times*, base their opposition to reform upon "the inexpediency of laying rash hands upon a marriage system which is really a strong system of protection for women, and which, alone among marriage systems secures practically to every woman born within the respectable pale of the Hindu community the support of a husband and the lawful status of a wife as soon as she is physically fit for the duties of wedlock." Now if this correctly marks out the ground occupied by this influential section of Hindu society—a section, be it remembered, which as yet stands outside the line of advance of the reformers—it is evident that Mr. Ranade and the reforming party in general are much nearer to them than the people from whose midst a college professor seems on Sunday to have sent out a protest against any attempt to mar the chaste beauty of that provision of the Indian Penal Code which consigns child-wives of ten to legalized brutality. By them, at all events, the moderate programme recently adopted in England will not be incontinently rejected on the ground that it violates the religious feelings of the people in whose interests it has been formulated. Sir William Hunter points out that the way to overcome their opposition is to convince them that the changes sought for will not weaken the domestic institutions on which they believe that their well-being as a race depends. On this phrase, "their well-being as a race," Mrs. Pechey-Phipson has founded a discourse, by the way, which no champion of things as they are has yet found it convenient to answer. It should be sufficient to say that from that side no one has approached the subject with anything like as obvious a determination to do good to the Hindu race as Mrs. Pechey-Phipson has shown. For present purposes, however, the point of most importance is that between the reformers and the class whom Sir William Hunter will have us regard as the enlightened conservative party the wall of separation is neither high nor broad. Child-marriages, the reformers have always contended, may still go on where the parents wish it, and it has never been an essential part of the reforming programme that marriage should be postponed until adult life. The postponement of marriage even for a year, however, so far diminishes the chance of child-widowhood, and for that reason such postponement is advocated and would be welcomed. But there is nothing in the reforming programme which suggests any positive legislative interference with the age of marriage. A strong bias, it is true, is shown towards twelve as the age of marriage, and though Government have not been asked to give legislative preference to that or to any other age, it is asked that the protection of the law should be given to those parents who have exercised their own judgment in that direction. At present, as Sir William Hunter points out, the law gives no such protection. The penalties of the Hindu ecclesiastical law fall upon the parent who has taken his own view of the age at which his daughter should marry. We are curious to see by what process of argument the organisers of the meeting at Poona would show that Government, by extending its protection against coercion and intimidation to people who had exercised their liberty of judgment in this matter, would be violating the religious feelings of the native community. Sir William Hunter, who has certainly not given his conscience into the keeping of Mr. Malabari, insists that the measures asked for do not force any change upon the general Hindu community. They would simply enable individuals among that community to avail themselves of their civil rights if they desired to do so. Sir William Hunter, in taking note of the difficulties that lie in the way, points out the serious issues which must be raised in any attempt by the British legislature to step in between a Hindu and the Hindu ecclesiastical law. This is perfectly true, as it is true also that the Widow Remarriage Act evoked protests from 60,000 Hindus in Calcutta alone. We do not forget that fact any more than we forget that when the Municipality brought water in iron pipes to Calcutta orthodoxy made an equally strong protest against it, and so the [illegible] Kristodas Pal wrote a pamphlet strongly urging his co-religionists to have nothing to do with it. As to standing between a Hindu and the penalties which his community may think fit to impose upon him, it is not to be supposed that the difficulties on this subject are so great that in the presence of them Government will be justified in divesting themselves of the general obligation to protect the individual exercising his lawful right against the overt intimidation or violence of the people around him. The *datum* in all problems of this kind is the right of every man to exercise his liberty of judgment and of action so long as this does not operate to the detriment of his neighbours. The pity is that such protests as are made against reform are made against distorted versions of the schemes proposed. The result is that a meeting like that at Poona, which might have been useful for enlightenment and guidance, teaches us nothing except that there, as elsewhere, men are to be found who would rather perpetuate the acknowledged and most grievous evils in Hindu society rather than seem to give way for one moment to the reforming spirit.

THE Pastoral Letter which the Bishops of Ireland have issued must have created as much interest at home as the flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, though the Nationalist press will doubtless endeavour to make little of it. Some we suppose will divide it into two parts, treating the first part of it—that which calls on the Government to do their duty towards the distressed districts—as of the essence of the document; while they will treat the condemnation of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign as of quite subordinate importance. This, however, will scarcely be a candid way of treating the episcopal message. As we read it the pastoral only calls upon Government to do what they either have done or are preparing to do. Mr. Balfour pushed through the House of Commons with prompt determination the Bill which empowers Government to lay down light railways, as relief works, in the districts in need of help; and Mr. Jackson, the Secretary to the Treasury, who is able and popular and is sometimes spoken of as Mr. Balfour's most likely successor, has been twice in the West of Ireland of late, to see for himself where the distress is and to find out where the relieving railways can most advantageously be laid. American electoral necessities apart, there is little in the distress which need cause serious anxiety anywhere. Mr. Courtney has been looking at things in the West of Ireland in the dry light of economic enquiry, and he tells us that there is little in the distressed districts which the local authorities cannot relieve, and that there is no need to talk about famine. In these circumstances there seems little doubt that the problem is within easy reach of Government, so that the Bishops' pastoral really calls upon them only to do what they are doing or are prepared to do, and the boycotting and Plan of Campaign parts of the pastoral therefore take the first place in this interesting document. When a popular Irish priest, Canon Heggarty, went to a local League Meeting the other day, and disconcerted the members by telling them that he had come to see that nothing was said there against the Ten Commandments, he seems only to have anticipated the action of the hierarchy, who have really put in a protest in behalf of the Decalogue, though Archbishop Walsh, who resented Bishop O'Dwyer's attempt to bring him into the controversy, would scarcely admit as much. The minority amongst the clergy who have boldly rebuked the graver elements in the campaign have thereby incurred a certain resentment. But the minority have won, and it now remains to be seen how much stronger the cause of law and order has been made thereby.

WHILE Portuguese subjects at Goa were preparing for their eventful election a month ago, the natives of another Portuguese possession were experiencing somewhat different methods of coercion from their European task-masters. The coolly levies who were carried away from Portuguese India for service in Mozambique would appear to have been taken there in order to replace natives who were in turn to be transported to the western coast of Africa. The Portuguese Press is singularly silent on such subjects as this, and possibly little if anything would have been heard of a terrible tale of state kidnapping which has just been made public by Reuter's Agent at the Cape had it not been for the unlucky call of a Portuguese steamer. On the 15th ultimo the "Rei de Portugal" arrived at Capetown when her heaving to was the signal for a number of unfortunate creatures on board to jump into the sea and swim ashore. Though chased by a ship's party, armed with sabres, the men were fortunate enough to evade re-capture, and through an interpreter to get their tale carried to the Supreme Court. Some time previously, it will be remembered, a party of fifty had escaped to the Cape and the British authorities refused to give them up. The leader of the second party having heard of their whereabouts had determined to follow suit. According to their statements, the men were kidnapped at random at Mozambique and after being wounded in the course of capture were kept for some weeks at the depot with their arms tied behind them, and then placed on board the steamer, where, they were kept between decks, fed on rotten beans, and in many instances were manacled. They had not the least idea where they were to be taken to. All they knew was they had been carried forcibly from their homes, as others had been before them, and that they had been barbarously treated. Learning their story the Attorney General at the Cape moved for an order calling on the captain of the steamer to show cause why he was detaining the men against their will. The matter was argued before the Chief Justice, who reluctantly came to the conclusion that international comity required that the vessel should be allowed to proceed on her way. Meantime, however, the master of the steamer had put out to sea, abandoning an attempt to recover the refugees on the ground that they were soldiers. Congo or St. Paul de Loanda is believed to be their destination. Efforts are to be yet made by the British authorities to secure the release of the men on the Rei de Portugal, and the Cape authorities decline to deliver up the refugees to the Portuguese Consul.

A FEW weeks ago a New York telegram stated that General Barrundia's daughter had fired at Mr. Mizner, the American Minister at Guatemala, but no details as to the motive or results of the act were given. From American papers to hand it appears that the daughter, not a romantic young lady, but a staid, married woman, sought to avenge the death of her father, for which she considered Mr. Mizner was indirectly responsible. At the outbreak of hostilities in Guatemala, General Barrundia went to the Mexican frontier for the purpose of aiding the insurrection in that quarter of the country. Failing, he endeavoured to reach San Salvador, but was refused a passage on a Pacific mail liner. Subsequently however he was taken on board as a passenger for Panama, the Captain guaranteeing him the protection of the American flag at Guatemalan ports they were to call at. Arriving at San Jose, a demand was made by the authorities that Barrundia be delivered up. Several days previously at Champerico, a similar demand had been refused, and now the Captain of the steamer, acting on the advice of Mr. Mizner, the American Minister, handed over the General to a Guatemalan picquet. He was cruelly shot dead before leaving the vessel, notwithstanding that a general amnesty had been promulgated two days earlier. The following day, the General's daughter, who is the wife of a medical practitioner, went to the United States Consulate, where after upbraiding Mr. Mizner, she fired a revolver at him, but he escaped by secreting himself in a closet. The American press severely censures Mr. Mizner, declaring his action, and that of the Captain in surrendering him, to constitute a blot on the national ensign, whilst the General is pronounced a martyr, and his daughter a peerless heroine.

CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE will be a candidate for the seat in the Standing Committee of the Corporation vacant by the death of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. Captain Walshe will be proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and seconded by the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram.

LORD REAY on his own and Lady Reay's behalf in a letter, dated Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, 9th instant, addressed to Mr. Nanabhoy, now Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, expresses his "sincere sympathy with the very great loss he and his family have sustained by the death of his respected father in whom the Parsee community and the Bombay community generally have lost one of its most enlightened benefactors."

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon adjourned to Thursday without transacting any business out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. On the motion of Sir Henry Morland it was agreed to place on record the deep sense of the loss the Corporation had sustained by the death of Mr. Muncherjee, and to send a copy of the resolution to the family of the deceased gentleman, accompanied with an expression of the Corporation's sincere regret.

AT the third day's funeral ceremony solemnized after the death of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the sum of Rs. 17,500 was subscribed for charitable benefactions to be hereafter determined:—

	Rs.
From the funds of the deceased gentleman.	5,000
By his widow	3,000
By his eldest son, Mr. Cursetjee	3,000
By his daughter, Bai Shirinbai	3,000
By his two sons, Messrs. Nanabhoy and Cowasjee, Rs. 1,000 each	2,000
By his sister, Bai Sonobai Hirjeebhoy Dady Sett	500
By a friend	1,000
Total	Rs. 17,500

MR. K. M. SHROFF, who is expected to arrive here this week from Colombo, will, a correspondent informs us, be a candidate for the seat in the Corporation from the Byculla ward, vacated by the death of Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

IT has been decided, says the Lahore paper, that the Survey operations in Sind are to be brought to a close; and notices have been served on all Assistant Superintendents of Survey that they will be thrown out of employment from the date of closing.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PASTORAL LETTER FROM THE IRISH BISHOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A pastoral letter has been issued by the Irish Bishops, declaring the potato crop to have failed to a large extent, and appealing to the Government to take steps for the prevention of the deplorable results likely to ensue.

The pastoral then condemns boycotting and the plan of campaign.

REPORTED ATTACK ON THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LISBON, Oct. 26.

It is reported here that the British South Africa Company's expeditionary force, whilst marching to the coast, was attacked by the Matabeles and lost two hundred men.

THE FRAUDS IN INDIAN COTTON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The report of the Special Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association on the false packing of Indian Cotton recommends a thorough examination of Indian Cotton, thus involving the opening of three per cent. of the bales and the bringing into arbitration on the quality of the samples drawn from the hard side. The report also recommends the extension of the time for making claims to twelve months and the empowering of the arbiters to award a penalty not exceeding one farthing per pound.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The magazine rifle has only been withdrawn because the troops on the eve of departure for India are to be supplied from the stock in India where the troops will retain their Martini-Henrys pending a settlement of the question regarding the ammunition for the Magazine Rifle.

COUNT MOLTKE'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.

The ninetieth birthday of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke was celebrated to-day in a most marked manner.

The Emperor William personally offered his felicitations to the aged warrior in the presence of the general staff, and at a banquet given at Potsdam drank his health.

ITALIAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

ROME, Oct. 26.

An Italian East African Company has been founded at Milan, with a capital of twenty millionr of francs.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.

An American has been arrested here for complicity in the Armenian conspiracies, and imprisoned by the authorities for one night, notwithstanding the passport he held.

The United States Consul obtained his release, and the United States Minister here demanded satisfaction from the Porte for the outrage. The Porte in reply has expressed regret at the occurrence.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

CHARITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

An instance of the usual disinclination of Madras natives to spend money for purely philanthropical purposes is afforded by the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, which was built by the Maharajah of Venkatagiri, at a cost of one lakh. The annual expenditure is Rs. 11,000 and the income Rs. 6,000. Appeals for funds having been made in vain, the Governor has persuaded the hospital committee to call a public meeting,-when Government will state what support it will give, and it will be explained that if public support is not forthcoming the institution must fall through.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Sir Steuart Bayley will leave India by the s. s. Oriental about the middle of December.

THE VICEROY AND THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

H. E. the Viceroy expressed much gratification at the efficiency, discipline, and quickness on reviewing the Imperial Service Troops of Jhind, Patiala, and Nabha.

On Friday his Excellency was entertained by the Raja to dinner in the evening, after which he proceeded to Delhi and thence to Ulwar.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS.

A hundred armed tribesmen have assembled on the Black Mountain above Oghi. Opposition is likely to be offerred to General McQueen's force on its moving up the spurs.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Lieutenant Tuson, of the 9th M. I., died on Saturday night.

BURGLARY.

A burglary was committed at Messes. Orr and Son's Workshops. About Rs. 1,000 worth of gold and other metals were stolen.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The competition for the Meakin Challenge Shield was continued to-day, when the three competing teams were put through the manual and firing exercise and bayonet exercise. Full marks were awarded to the Cadets' team, L Company, for the first-rate way in which they executed the bayonet exercise. They, however, went through the exercise without bayonets being fixed, because the carbine with sword fixed thereon would have been much too heavy for some of the young competitors. The total scores made by each competing team for the Shield are—E Company from Kirkee, 197 points; L Company cadets, 132 points; and C Company Poona, 124 points. This practically closes the rifle meeting, which on the whole has been fully up to the standard of any previous meeting. One match alone remains to be fired for, namely, the Consolation Stakes. The prize-list will not be ready till after the annual inspection by the General commanding the district, which takes place on the 8th proximo.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

DIDEROT, it is said, once wrote a book against mankind which he dared not publish. Not so timid was Swift, who, long before, had given to the world a terrible denunciation of his fellow-creatures in the episode of the Yahoos in "Gulliver's Travels." Now, evidently, the estimable Archdeacon Farrar does not hate his fellow-creatures. He loves them, the rather, most fondly, as an archdeacon faithfully performing—as Bishop Blomfield once put it—archidiaconal functions should do. Yet has the Venerable Farrar, in his address on the "ethics of commerce," at the Church Congress, preferred a fearful indictment in ever so many counts against a very large section of the commercial community; because, forsooth, food, fabric, and drugs are frequently adulterated by unscrupulous manufacturers or by dishonest retail tradesmen.

⁂

We all know that there is a great deal more adulteration about than there should be; but though the law and those who administer the law do their best to detect and to punish persons convicted of the wilful falsification of commodities; still the cause of commercial morality will be rather injured than benefited by such a sensational "screed" of abuse as that uttered by the Venerable Archdeacon at Hull.

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And very poor sensationalism it is at its best. Every expert in journalism knows every inch of the ground over which the Archdeacon has travelled in his quest for facts, or assumed facts, in connection with adulteration. Any intelligent lady or gentleman who wishes to "cram" for a lengthy paper on commercial immorality, has only to repair to the Reading-room of the British Museum and consult the authorities I shall presently mention, to be able to produce a tractate on adulteration even more horrifying than the Farrarian farrago—I mean oration:—Accum's "Death in the Pot;" Parris, and likewise Pereira, on "Food and Diet;" the article on "Adulteration" in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" the reports of the "*Lancet* Commission" on the minutes of evidence taken before the Parliamentary committees of both Houses on adulteration; and, finally, the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act itself. If, after diligently extracting the marrow from these publications, you are not in a position to out-Farrar Farrar—bless the pious and amiable, but too impulsive gentleman's heart!—I shall have but a very mean opinion of your aptitude for sensational composition.

⁂

The International Literary Congress has come and is gone. A reception committee, comprising some well-known names in English literature and art, was organised to do honour to the foreign visitors. They have been most hospitably entertained at dinner at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, who, as afterwards did Mr. Sheriff Augustus Harris, addressed the foreign guests in French. In fact, everything that kindly courtesy could compass was done to make the brief stay in our midst of M. Louis Ratisbonne and his colleagues pleasant to them.

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Still, it appears to me that the meeting of the Congress took place at the wrong time of the year. There are, to be sure, plenty of authors and journalists in London just now; just as there are plenty of convicts on the treadmill or at the crank: and the cry both of the *litterateurs* and the gaol-birds is substantially that of Sterne's starling: "We can't get out." But sufficient time, I take it, had not been given to English men of letters who wished to join in the deliberations of the Congress, to prepare papers to be read thereat. Indeed, on the first day of the meeting, the only Englishman who came to the front with tangible *gravamina* to propound was Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., who is an expert, and a verteran expert on all questions of artistic copyright. At the subsequent meetings the Britons present seem to have been struck dumb.

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There appears to have been some excellent speaking at the dinner—mainly from Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Edmund Yates, and Augustus Druriolanus. The happy thought also occurred to the Lord Mayor of explaining to his guests from abroad the symbolical signification of the loving-cup, which was duly passed round. "*La Coupe d'amour*," the Right Hon. Sir Henry Isaacs felicitously termed the parcel-gilt goblet filled with the sable and mysterious compound which many of us may have sniffed and some sipped; but of which few mortals, I should say, have ventured to swallow a hearty draught.

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The institution of the loving-cup is as old as the hills—which are, perhaps, slightly older than even the Corporation of London. There is a curious story of how the loving-cup became obsolete in ancient Greece. After Orestes had slain his criminal mamma Clytemnestra—I beg pardon, Klutaimnestra—he returned to Athens and invited himself to dinner with the King Demophöon. That judicious sovereign shrank from extending hospitality to a young gentleman labouring under a dual imputation of murder and matricide; nor, at the same time, did he like to run the risk of turning him out of doors. So Orestes ate his dinner at a separate table, and had a golden drinking-cup all to himself; while, to obviate invidious distinctions, every one of the remaining guests—there were two hundred in all—was provided with an individual cup. If the goblets were all of gold they must have cost King Demophöon a pretty penny.

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Talking of cups, loving and otherwise, here is a worthy German professor who seems bent on frightening us out of our wits by telling us that it is highly dangerous to health to drink beer out of a glass. There is, it would appear, a minute quantity of lead employed in the manufacture of glass, which substance is slightly soluble in beer. Thus, the sapient Herr Professor thinks that, to ensure perfect safety in our cerevisian potations, we should quaff our Bass, our Allsopp, or our Guinness from a silver goblet gilt inside, or, failing the means to obtain so costly a tankard, out of an earthenware krug or jug.

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But how about the hundreds of thousands of British workmen who swig every year so many millions of gallons of ale, porter, or half-and-half out of pewter pots?—drinking "till they see Grimes's card," as the saying was when I was young—Grimes being a renowned manufacturer of pewter flagons, whose name and trade-mark were stamped inside the bottom of the vessel. Ordinary pewter, I apprehend, consists of one part lead to three parts tin. Was it the lead, or the tin, or what else that imparted the peculiarly racy zest to the "heavy wet" of our youth when imbibed from the pewter? Perhaps the existing pewter pots are made from a cunning amalgam into which lead does not enter. And how about the pewter plates from which we used to eat our modest repast at Williams's far-famed boiled-beef house in the Old Bailey; to say nothing of the *à la mode* beef at the sign of the Thirteen Cantons in Blackmore Street, Drury Lane? Was there any lead in those platters, I wonder?

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The triumph of the McKinley Tariff has been marked at New York by a sufficiently droll incident. The Tariff Act came into operation on the 4th inst., but up to midnight the Collector of the Port was authorised to keep the Custom House open for levying duties on imported merchandise under the old tariff. The Cunard steamship Etruria got to her berth at the very nick of time. "Captain Hains"—I think that I sailed with that gallant commander once in the Servia—"reached the building fifty seconds before the appointed hour, and was received by cheering crowds. He signed the ship's papers in a hurry, thus getting his cargo entered under the old tariff." The Etruria was the last arrival. What were the odds among the passengers for or against the ship crossing the bar in time to clear the Custom House?

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One sentence in the account of the New York Custom House incident perplexes me mightily. "The Zaandam, with tobacco from Rotterdam, did not arrive." Tobacco imported to America! What next? Coals to Newcastle; maids of honour to Richmond; whitebait to Greenwich; or roses to the Riviera. We shall be sending frozen mutton to New Zealand, or curry-powder to Ceylon, next.

⁂

A new word has just been added to the already overburdened vocabulary of Irish politics. "Boycott," "removables," "Pigottism," "Plan of Campaign," have become, philologically, ancient history. But now, when an Irish crowd is excited, we are told that it "boos." Alas! how changed has the use of the word become since Sir Pertinax MacSycophant in the "Man of the World" delivered his delightful disquisition on "boo-in'"

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"Sky signs" having strutted and fretted their hour, not on the stage, but on the tiles, "sea signs" are coming to the front; and in high æsthetic quarters exception has indignantly been taken to the proceedings of the enterprising proprietor of a Pill who has been distributing among the fishing-boats gratuitous sails pictorially proclaiming the virtues of his product. But why cannot the fishes as well as the fishing-boats be made useful for illustrated advertisements?

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Rather late in the day has the *Daily News* discovered that the legendary Don Juan—the profligate hero of Moliére's play, of Mozart's opera and Byron's poem, was a real personage. According to the *Daily News*, the libertine's name was Don Juan de Marana, and he lived in a mansion now belonging to the Montijo family behind the church of All Saints at Seville. He was led to abandon his evil ways by having seen—or fancied that he had seen—a torchlight procession in which his own corpse was being borne to the grave. Possibly the Don was very far gone in Xeres ar Alicant, and mistook somebody else's mortal coil for his own. At all events, he turned over a new leaf, founded the *Hospicio de la Caridad*, and died in the odour of sanctity. And I have seen his tomb time and again, and read his epitaph, "Here lie the ashes of the worst man that ever dwelt on earth."

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So far so good; only the story told in the *Daily News* has got a little mixed. The name of the founder of *La Caridad* was not Juan, but Miguel de Manara Vicentelo de Lara. Moreover, from the libertine point of view he was only Don Juan the second. The first was a nobleman of the Tenorio family; and it was really he who slew the Comendador, whose statue was erected, not in a public place in Seville, but in the *patio* of the Franciscan convent. The Tenorios had a chapel in this monastery, to which the homicidal Don fled for sanctuary. But he was killed there by the monks, who afterwards trumped up the story of his "Devil-Death."

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Observe that Da Ponte, who wrote the libretto of Mozart's immortal opera, and who follows the "Devil-Death" myth, correctly styles his hero "Don Giovanni Tenorio," an addendum which may have sorely puzzled several generations of lady purchasers of "Books of the Words," seeing that the lyrical Don Juan is normally a baritone and not a tenor. Remark, likewise, the curious error in the sub-title of Moliere's play: "Le Festin de Pierre," which means "the Festival of Stone." Now the Spanish drama by Tirso de Molina, otherwise Telles, from which all the French adaptations were taken, was entitled "El Burlador de Sevilla," with the sub-title "El Convidado de Piedra," meaning the "Stone Guest," which the Comendador's statue really was when it came to supper with the wicked Don.

⁂

A correspondent ("W. M.") asks, "Can you tell me the origin of the saying 'to pull one's leg.' I can't trace it anyhow." Nor I, exactly. There is a French colloquial expression, "faire belle jambe," signifying to make the best use of one's personal attractions. To "pull a leg" may likewise have been descriptive of the salutation of a sailor to his officer. Jack used to make a half bow, pulling his forelock, and at the same time scraping one leg behind him. But for aught I know, "pulling a leg" may have gone out of fashion with "toeing the line"—the line a chalk one traced on the deck with a view of testing the sobriety of the tar who was made to toe it.

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The *Athenæum* tells a tale of a young and talented author, now deservedly celebrated, who tried in vain to sell some stories to a New York publishing firm. The "copy" was contumeliously declined as "rubbish." A few months afterwards the works of the young and talented author having become popular on both sides of the Atlantic, the New York publishing firm picked out of English publications several of the very stories which they had formerly rejected; published them without the author's leave in one volume, of which they generously sent him a copy, adding thereto the magnificent honorarium of a cheque for ten pounds. This was at once returned.

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I can't help thinking that the gentleman acted rather foolishly. *Never send back cheques, young and talented Sirs. Keep them; and ask for more.* I have some experience in these matters. Coming home from India in 1886 I found that a New York publishing firm had pirated some book of mine, and had forwarded me the usual insulting cheque for £10. I pocketed the insult quite cheerfully. I did not, in this case, ask for more, because I knew my men of old. Nor did I write them an indignant letter. I knew them to be, commercially, more pachydermatous than the hippopotamus. So, having ascertained, by means of my bank-book, that the £10 cheque had been cashed, I never acknowledged the receipt of the remittance, and left the New York firm alone in their glory. I had got just a little of their money; but I was resolved that they should not have any autograph of mine which they might have sold, say, for half a dollar.

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The Town Council of Treves having opened the municipal gymnasium as a lawn-tennis ground for girls, the clerical minority are violently opposing the use of the gymnasium for such a purpose, on the plea that lawn-tennis is a game unbecoming German girls. Why this outbreak of Grundyism in the good old Rhenish city of Augustus Trevisorum, which must have been somewhat of a frisky place in ancient Roman times, seeing that its amphitheatre was capable of holding 57,000 thousand spectators? I have at home a picture representing a party of merry German girls playing skittles. Are bowls less unbecoming to the *mädchen* of the Fatherland than tennis?

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When Sam Johnson was a boy he gained, we read, such an ascendancy over his schoolfellows that a little group of them used to call at his father's house every morning, and carry off burly young Sam on their shoulders triumphantly to school. M. Lepelletier, the defeated Republican candidate for the electoral district of the Batignolles, Paris, seems to be as popular among his admirers as Johnson was at Lichfield; for at a recent public meeting, while M. Ernest Roche, the elected deputy, was addressing his constituents, his rival, M. Lepelletier, suddenly appeared on the scene, borne high aloft on the shoulders of his supporters.

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The intention of the exalted Republican was to storm the platform, but before he could reach it, his henchmen were attacked by the Boulangists, and a free fight ensued, in which sticks, umbrellas, fists, and feet were freely used. It was a pity that M. Ernest Roche did not bestride the shoulders of one or two of his own friends and "have it out" with M. Lepelletier; and perhaps this Centaurean mode of warfare might be advantageously adopted on the next occasion when bellicose artists and editors wish to come to fisticuffs in the saloon of a theatre on a first night. "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!"—it would be a grand sight. Only the assailants should be armed with weapons not more lethal than mops dipped in blacking.

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Another air-ship enterprise! Good! "The Mount Carmel Æronautic Manufacturing Company obtained a charter," says a Chicago telegram, "on Saturday, the 4th inst. The company have a capital of 20,000,000dols., and will build aluminium air ships on "tested models." Excellent! "Contracts have been completed for building a factory 800ft. square at Mount Carmel." Superb! But why not 800 miles while the Aluminium Air-ship Company are about it?

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

WE have reported in former issues that the fine old regiment, the Pondicherry Sepoy Battalion having a glorious service of about two hundred years, writes the *Madras Mail*, was to be disbanded from and after the 1st of January next; but we hear that news has been received from France, stating that there is no intention on the part of the home Government to disband the present battalion, though it is admittedly much beyond the required strength.

THE LATE MR. M. N. BÂNAJEE.

OUT of respect to the memory of the late Mr. M. N. Banajee, who was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, the meeting of the Corporation called the yesterday afternoon was adjourned till Thursday afternoon, without transacting any business. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhai Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Khote, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedji Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Pestonjee, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Manekjee Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Rastamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Shivajee Dharmajee, Gabriel Accacio Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Sir Henry Morland said that the Corporation were doubtless aware of the very sad loss they had met with in the course of the last week. The hand of death had removed from amongst them Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, one of their most cherished and respected members, who had earned their esteem and regard by his independent and clever judgment on all subjects that had been brought forward before the Corporation during the last twenty years throughout which he was a member of that body. As one who was associated so closely with the deceased in the Standing Committee and formerly in the Town Council, he paid this simple tribute to the memory of him who had passed away, and he felt sure that in proposing a vote of sympathy with the bereaved family of their late colleague, he touched the sympathies of all who sat round the table, who would doubtless join with him in mourning his loss and paying a tribute of respect to his memory. Sir Henry Morland proposed, "that this meeting desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss the Corporation have sustained by the death of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, who for more than twenty years took a leading and intelligent part in the Civil Government of Bombay, and who during an uninterrupted period of more than seventeen years was a member of the Corporation, that is, from its first foundation until the day of his death. He was during the same period appointed successively to the Town Council and the Standing Committee, where his sound good sense and large experience in financial matters were of great and especial value to his colleagues; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased gentleman accompanied with the expression of the Corporation's sincere regret; that as a mark of respect to Mr. Banajee's memory this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to business."

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the proposition observed that he had been associated with the deceased in the late Town Council and the Standing Committee for a period of nine years. He had also been associated with him in the Corporation from the time of the institution of that body, and he (Dr. Blaney) confessed that the language of the resolution to his mind was very appropriate for such an occasion as that, and not extravagant in any way. He thought if it erred at all, it was on the side of not doing quite so full justice to the member whose loss they mourned, as the necessities of the case demanded. He confessed that he found in the deceased an amount of independence, which he found in all Parsee members of the Corporation, which was indeed a very gratifying feature because it was at the bottom of sound local self-government. His close and unremitting attention to the business of the Corporation, and his qualifications as a general business man placed Mr. Muncherjee high up in the roll of the members of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee begged to be allowed to add one word in testimony to the sterling worth of their late departed colleague. He had been associated with the deceased in the Standing Committee for several years, and he had therefore ample opportunities of knowing his views on all important and difficult questions that were brought forward before that body. Deceased was a shrewd man of business, with great experience as a merchant, and above all a gentleman possessing strong common sense. His opinions proved on many occasions to be very valuable to the Committee, particularly in matters of finance. It was by some of the valuable suggestions made by him in matters of finance that the Municipality had been benefitted sometimes to the extent of thousands and thousands of rupees. At the time of floating the different loans, their late energetic Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, used to consult Mr. Banajee, as a mercantile member of the committee, always with good results. Even their present zealous Commissioner very often consulted Mr. Banajee in matters of finance, and it was no exaggeration to say that the mercantile experience of their late lamented colleague was of as great a value to the Corporation as to the Standing Committee. It was, therefore, but right and proper that the Corporation should place the resolution on record, and express their sympathy with the bereaved family.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he could not allow that opportunity to pass without observing that he fully endorsed all that had been said by Sir Henry Morland and other members of the Corporation. He had perhaps in a greater degree the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the valuable services of their late lamented friend in the Town Council as well as in the Standing Committee. As chairman of the late Town Council, and for some time the Standing Committee, he (Mr. Dosabhoy) had very often to consider important financial questions, and in the consideration of those questions he always received very valuable aid from his late lamented friend, whose loss would not only be felt by the Corporation and the Standing Committee, but by the community in general. The void created by his death would be very difficult to fill. He had heard several well-known Europeans speaking highly of the worth of the deceased, and observed that the community of Bombay had lost in Mr. Muncherjee one of its best members.

The Municipal Commissioner, said he should be sorry were the resolution passed without one word from him as the head of the executive. His predecessor, Mr. Ollivant, knew the deceased for many more years than he did. However he knew Mr. Muncherjee and was intimate with him since the year 1885, when he was appointed Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Ollivant many a time expressed his deep respect in which he held the deceased in every relation of life which came under his observation. He (Mr. Acworth) fully shared these opinions, and observed that there was no individual member of that Corporation whom he more frequently consulted in the Corporation than the late Mr. Muncherjee. The last occasion that he consulted him was when he favoured him with a valuable memo. upon which he had based a letter to Government, on a certain subject, which would no doubt be productive of a great good to the Municipality. He needed only to add that from the very bottom of his heart he agreed with every word that had fallen from members in praise of the deceased. He felt that the Corporation had lost, and he had lost, a friend and a colleague who could join to the remarkable business capacity of his race, every quality that went to make an upright, a high-minded, and an honourable gentleman.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker added his humble testimony to the views already expressed by the previous speakers. As his colleague both on the Corporation and on the Standing Committee, he could say that Mr. Muncherjee's business capacity, and especially his knowledge of finance was of the highest possible value to guide them in their deliberations. When the Byculla Bridge was about to be erected, it was Mr. Muncherjee's knowledge of the value of land in that locality which helped the Corporation to settle many of the points which were in dispute between the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Corporation. He remembered Mr. Ollivant, their late Commissoner bearing ample testimony to Mr. Muncherjee's knowledge and experience especially of the value of land in Byculla. Mr. Muncherjee was known for his kind disposition, his urbanity, and social virtues which endeared him not only to his colleagues on the Corporation, but to all with whom he came in contact.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram endorsed every word that had fallen from the previous speakers about the many good qualities of head and heart of their late lamented colleague.

The President before putting the resolution to the vote observed that he had, like other members of the Corporation, occasion to consult their late lamented friend on various Municipal matters, and he would frankly say that whenever he sought his advice, he gave it conscientiously and in a manner which threw considerable light on the subjects.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned without transacting any business till Thursday next.

"FORBID a fool a thing and that he will do." Don't use SAPOLIO. (We say this for variety.) Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring Soap. But don't try it. Agent,—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11 Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJEST'S TROOP-SHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTIY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Commander J. G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouths which port she left on the 1st October, calling at Malta on the 10th Port Said on the 14th and Suez on the 15th instant. She brought 74 officers. 16 ladies, 3 children, 1149 European rank and file,—80 women, and 103 children. The Malabar put back to St. Helen's Road in the Isle of Wight on the 1st instant, and was detained for four hours, on account of the stress of weather. During the voyage there were two deaths one of a soldier and the other of a child. The soldier died from enteric fever and the child from tubercle. H. M. Troopship Serapis homeward bound was passed on the 17th instant in the Red Sea. The Malabar experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following is a list of the officers and ladies:—

Lieut-Col T R Dismay, RA
Surgeon-Major R de la C Corbell, Med Staff
Major W B Williams, 2nd Wiltshire
Vety-Surgeon and Mrs R Payser and two daughters, A Vety Dept
Major and Mrs J A Coxhead and child, 46th Field R A
Major and Mrs A H C Philpotts and two children, 5th Field R A
Major J C Farmer, 54th Field R A
Major and Mrs E W B Howard-Vyse, R H A
Major C S Sheppard, 2nd Royal Fusiliers
Surgn A H Burlton, Med Staff
Capt W D Garnett, Botfield, 5th Field R A
Capt and Mrs V E Hunt, 2nd York L I
Capt and Lady Sir J A Jervis White, Jervis Bart, R H A
Surgn T Birt, Med Staff
Capt R Tremaine, 51st Field R A
Capt A P Longfield, 24th Field R A
Capt M L Carleton, 46th Field R A
Capt R Ford, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Surgn H Smith, Ind Med Staff
Surgn C N C Wimberley, Ind Med Staff
Surgn J Jackson, Ind Med Staff
Surgn A Street, Ind Med Staff
Surgn J B Jameson, Ind Med Staff
Surgn W McN Wilson, Ind Med Staff
Surgn W D Sutherland, Ind Med Staff
Surgn P Carr, White, Ind Med Staff
Surgn E H Wright, Ind Med Staff
Surgn W Molesworth, Ind Med Staff
Surgn C F Fearnside, Ind Med Staff
Surgn C A Johnstone, Ind Med Staff
Surgn G G Giffard, Ind Med Staff
Capt W K McLeod, 34th Field R A
Lieut G F Herbert, 54th Field R A
Lieut D G Maunsell, 51st Field R A
Lieut M de Montmorency, 3rd Hants
Lieut E M Lachlan, 54th Field R A
Lieut E D Price Davies, 24th Field R A
Lieut J S Goach, 24th Field R A
Lieut E H Davies, R H A
Lieut T T Ravenhill, 46th Field R A
Lieut H O Oldnutt Russell, 51st Field R A
Lieut W E Wingfield, 24th Field R A
Lieut H S Wooloych, 2nd Liverpool
Lieut G C Fordyce, Buchan, 46th Field R A
Lieut A S Douglas, 54th Field R A
Lieut G S Sheppard, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut C A C Grace, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lieut J G Rotton. 34th Field R A
2nd Lieut H Cunningham, 51st Field R A
2nd Lieut J Bellhouse, 46th Field R A
2nd Lieut T W Saunders, Rl Eng
2nd Lieut G H Griffith, Rl Eng
2nd Lieut L A G Hanmer, 2nd West Rdg
2nd Lieut R A Bright, 34th Field R A
2nd Lieut H E S Kelly, Field R A
2nd Lieut P FitzGerald Fitzroy, R A
2nd Lieut R D Wylde, R A
2nd Lieut F A Wynter, R A
2nd Lieut J H Paines, RA
2nd Lieut J F Barlow, RA
2nd Lieut A R Bayley, RA
2nd Lieut G J S Blayney, RA
2nd Lieut A S Williams, RA
2nd Lieut S D Bullen, RA
2nd Lieut C C Donovan, RA
2nd Lieut B Gosselin, R A
2nd Lieut S R Davidson, RA
2nd Lieut A W Bailey, Middlesex
2nd Lieut H K Pope, 2nd Hants
2nd Lieut C D R Walts, 34th Field R A
2nd Lieut B Cave Browne, Cave, 2nd Wiltshire
2nd Lieut J G Lowndes, 2nd North Lanc
Revd J Carslan, R C, Chaplain
Wife of Surgeon A Peterkin, Med Staff
Wife of Captain G J Shaw, Ms, Staff Corps
Wife of Captain W Scott, Moncrief, 2nd Middlesex
Wife of Lieut K B Barne, Bl Staff Corps
Wife of Lieut L W Shakespeare, Bl Staff Corps
Sister of Surgn L T Young, Ind Med Staff
Daughter of Lieut Folen, Bo Ord
Wife of Qr Mr Ford. 1st Berkshire

THE CAMBAY DISTURBANCES.

We hear from a correspondent that judgment in the trial of the six ring-leaders, concerned in the late riot was delivered by Mr. Cooke on Saturday last. The two accused, Nana Harji and Dayal Ranchod, were sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining four to five years each. The accused was removed to the Kaira Gaol and Mr. Cooke, the Political Agent, has finally moved his camp from Cambay. We hear that the prisoners intend to make an appeal to the Commissioner.

A NEW CURE FOR CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A newly-discovered coal tar product—Benzoyphenyl-amido-acetic acid to wit, styled for convenience "Benzbetal"—has been found by some doctors in Europe to have a marked effect on dysentery, enteritis, and some forms of cholera. It is a white, nearly tasteless powder, and has been given to adults to the extent of 6 grammes (93 grains) daily without any bad effect.

It would be very interessing to know the effect of this drug on Asiatic cholera, and as we have just received a few ounces from the manufacturers in Germany, we shall be glad to send a sample to any medical man who will promise to try it and report to us on its action.—Yours, &c.,

KEMP & Co., LD.

P. S.—The drug is not at present for sale.

THE INSECT PEST IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the correspondence regarding "An Insect Pest," which appears in your to-day's issue, to the rice crops in the Alibag taluka, permit me to endorse the facts advanced by your correspondent, and to draw the serious attention of the authorities concerned to the *state of the farmers* in that taluka, who have for the last five years at least suffered from *bad crops*. This year appears to me to be the worst of them all; their (farmers') state had been only pitiable during the preceding years, while this year it seems to be miserable; it being doubtful whether many of them will have the bare necessaries of life.

As suggested by your correspondent, an inspection of the fields would move the humane authorities to mitigation of taxes for this year at least.—Yours, &c.,

E. G. W.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last, were:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and Byculla to—Narel	8	4	1
Khandalla	0	0	0
Lanowli	2	0	2
Total	10	4	3

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning, the following:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus, Bombay from—Lanowli	5	5	5
Khandalla	9	0	4
Narel	15	5	7½
Total	29	10	16½

These numbers include passengers holding return tickets.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Oct. 27.

THE question of limiting the number of distilleries in Goa has been settled. In future private distilleries will be closed. For Salsette only six distilleries have been conceded. The tax has been raised to Rs. 6 per tree.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

SHEFFIELD is already experiencing the bad effects of the M'Kinley Bill. Cutlery to the amount of about £360,000 is annually exported from that town to the United States, and it is the general opinion that the greater portion of this trade will be lost under the new condition of things. Evidence continues to come to hand respecting the altered condition of affairs. The agent of a large Sheffield house, writing from New York, states that when freight charges and brokers' fees are added to the heavy duties to be levied in the future upon cutlery of all descriptions, the cost will be too high for successful competition with American goods, unless the prices in the States are largely increased. He also states,—"I leave you to imagine the condition of things, cut off from doing business at present, and not knowing what the future will bring forth. I have thought over the situation long and carefully, with the result that, although there exists, and will exist, a demand for fine English goods, the demand will not be large enough to support an agency. The general impression among Sheffield men here," he concludes, "is that the Bill will about shut up the trade." There are further evidences tending to support this conclusion. American travellers who have up to the passing of the Tariff Act bought largely in Sheffield have since either passed through the town without deigning to make inquiries, or have visited the manufacturers with whom they have had dealings and stated that they were not able to offer Sheffield prices in face of the increased tariff charges. The only ray of hope to the Anglo-American cutlery trade, so far as it relates to the cheaper kinds of cutlery ware, is that there is a tendency just now in American trade circles to raise prices. If values continue to rise English manufacturers may again obtain a foothold, but the outlook is very unpromising, for it cannot be expected, in the opinion of a large American exporter, that the successful competition of the past few years will be repeated. A letter from New York received by the last mail states that knives which could have been purchased there a fortnight ago at 14 or 15 dollars a dozen are now being disposed of at 21 dollars, an increase of 50 per cent. on previous prices. In face of the congested condition of the United States market it cannot be expected that the inflated values will remain long in operation, as manufacturers who cannot afford to keep their capital locked up will in many instances be forced to sell their stocks. It is thought that fictitious values will rule for some time to come, and that it will be a question of months before prices adjust themselves to the requirements of the market. In the meantime Sheffield manufacturers are trying to cut down prices as much as possible, but there is not much hope of their succeeding very greatly in this respect on account of the difficulty which is sure to arise with the trades council if the cutlers are asked to accept a reduction of wages. Numbers of men have been sounded on the subject, but their reply has invariably been that they must consult the leaders of their union. It is estimated that about 2,000 workmen are engaged directly or indirectly in the American trade, and if these men are thrown upon the market wages must be reduced. The competition between England and Germany in the lighter branches of cutlery has been so severe of late years that the increased pressure of the M'Kinley Bill will be felt very seriously in both countries. New markets can be found only with the greatest difficulty, and the chipping down of values which will result in consequence of increased competition will be the least pleasant effect of the strongly protective policy adopted in the States.

Amongst the minor questions in connection with the monetisation of silver which have cropped up before the United States Congress is that of the recoinage of the fractional silver coins held in the Treasury. The matter has really been urged upon the consideration of the Treasury for several years past, but, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, there has been disinclination to act in the matter which has been evinced even during the past session because of the expense. This expense would be caused by the necessity of putting the full legal weight of silver into the coins which are worn by use. The recoinage of ten-cent pieces indicated that this loss from abrasion is about 10 per cent., but the proportion would be smaller on larger coins. It is estimated by the Director of the Mint that the average loss would be only about 4 per cent. This, however, would mean a loss of about dols. 840,000 upon the entire amount of fractional silver now in the Treasury—dols 22,774,257. So far from its being a real loss, however, the entire sum, less this amount, would become available for current expenses, when it is now of little use. The trouble is that this apparent loss would appear as an item in the Government expense account, and would swell the already large expenditures of the session. For this reason the politicians are not anxious to have the measure pressed. A bill to provide for the recoinage of this silver was, however, prepared in the Treasury Department last winter, and was introduced into the House by Mr. Conger, of Iowa, and the Committee on Coinage authorised a favourable report, which was made by Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, who argued that the advantage of getting the coin into circulation would justify the expense. By the third section of the bill, the legal-tender limit of the fractional coins was increased to dols. 20, and it was provided that they should constitute part of the legal reserves of any National Bank, the object being to make them more acceptable in general use, and thus prevent their accumulation in the Treasury. The large proportion of this fractional silver is in half dollars, for which there is little demand. The banks and the public are constantly calling for quarters and dimes, but they do not seem to care for half dollars. Hence many of these coins are in fair condition, and the loss would not be so heavy as it otherwise would in recoining them into quarters and ten-cent pieces. "If the money is recoined," says the quoted authority, "it will be called for by the banks, and the amount in the Treasury will soon be reduced to dol. 4,000,000 or dol. 5,000,000. This will be about the amount which will be kept in the Treasury by the ordinary course of receipts and disbursements, and there will be no longer a huge item of dol.21,000,000 to be deducted from the apparent daily surplus as unavailable for the reduction of the debt. The recoinage, therefore, will actually increase the available assets and will not impose any taxation upon the people. The Director of the Mint will probably urge the subject again upon the attention of Congress in his forthcoming annual report, with the hope that favourable action may be taken during the coming session."

The Board of Trade returns for September appear at first sight to be extraordinarily good, inasmuch as, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, the imports are valued at £35,552,000, an increase of £2,145,000, equal to 6·4 per cent., and the British exports at £22,765,000, an increase of £3,072,000, equal 15·6 per cent. It will, however, be remembered that the great dock strike was not settled until the 20th of September, 1889, and it has been explained that it did not interfere with the due tendering of the documents relating to imports, but, with regard to the exports, the documents were not tendered because the goods had not been put on board. The comparison is therefore between two full months of imports, but not of exports. The exports of foreign goods illustrate more fully the disturbance, because for the most part exports of foreign goods consist of goods on passage through our ports. Of such goods in September, 1889, the value was stated to be £3,004,076, but last month it was £4,599,758. Another cause for the increase of the exports has been the efforts to effect the entering of goods in the United States before the new Tariff Act was put into operation. Nevertheless, even after allowing for these exceptional causes, the figures are very satisfactory. The increased imports are due to the large arrivals of wheat, barley, Indian corn, oxen and bulls, fresh meat, cotton, and jute in particular; on the other hand, sheep's wool, wood, tobacco, and sugar show material decreases. Less wheat was received from the United States, and the proportions from the Pacific ports to those on the Atlantic have been quite reversed. The higher prices of wheat during the past month have had the usual effect of stimulating imports. Roumania is shipping very freely, the quantity received from thence having been 1,627,183 cwt., compared with 314,812cwt. in September, 1889. The decrease of raw sugar is spread over most of the countries which send that product here, the most notable being Java, which, in September last year, sent 534,330cwt., but in the corresponding month of this year *nil*. The arrivals of cotton have been received earlier than they were last year from the United States, being 514,365 cwt. against 394,838cwt. Nearly all the articles shown in the annexed table of exports show increases, the exceptions being haberdashery, jute, yarn, silk manufactures, sugar, sheep's wool, and woolen tissues and carpets. Most articles were sent in increased quantities to the United States.

At the annual meeting on the 8th Oct. of the Liverpool Cotton Importers' Protection Association (Limited), Mr. J. H. Ziegler presiding, the report showed that the Board had been occupied in settling various claims during the year. An important decision had been given regarding deck carriage, rendering the shipowners liable for depreciation in addition to mending of charges. As to the apportionment of "no marks," a very important case was pending, it being the object of the association to establish a recognized law and precedent in regard thereto, the particular case in question being one in which the "no marks" were not distributed impartially, and consequently certain consignees received nothing where they should, at least, have received their proportion of the proceeds. In the bill of lading which the association was endeavouring to bring into universal use in the cotton trade, provision was made that cotton should be shipped in single compressed bales. The endeavours of the Board had been directed to suppressing the systematic bribing of men taking delivery of cotton from the ship, whereby "no marks" passed off as marked cotton. The Board had been successful in applying the principle of arbitration to questions concerning bills of lading, short delivery, freight, &c., where the amount in dispute was under £50. The Board had been enabled, with the assistance of the Cotton Association, to appoint a quay inspector, who was constantly on the watch to report to the secretary and the various consignees concerned any irrigularities that occured; and though one inspector was, of course, unable to watch the entire length of the decks, especially during the busy season, there was no doubt that his presence had been beneficial. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that with regard to the bill of lading question a conference which was held 12 months ago had agreed upon a bill of lading, which was not universally accepted. The Maritime Association of New Orleans had already adopted it, and they had other hopes, in view of the withdrawal of opposition from the American railroad interest, that it would soon be in universal use. The motion was passed.

With reference to currency conditions in the United States, it is interesting to learn that the demand for notes of small denominations is becoming urgent on the Treasury department. Many inquiries are being made as to why they are not issued under the new Silver Act. It is replied that it is impossible to issue any more notes, for the reason that the circulation of legal tenders and silver certificates is now up to the limit fixed by law. Issues of new notes are now made only as old notes are redeemed. The treasury was obliged to issue notes of large denominations under the new Silver Act when it first went into effect, because of the short time allowed for preparing them, and because a given sum in large denominations could be much more easily printed than in numerous notes of lower denominations. The new dols. 10 notes are now being issued as fast as printed in payment for purchases of silver, but they can be supplied only to the amount of the purchases. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is working to the full extent of its force to prepare plates for the dols. 1 and dols. 2 notes under the new law. The suggestion has been made that silver certificates under the old Bland Act might be issued to the amount of the bullion purchased under the terms of the Act prior to August 13, 1890 and not yet coined. The practice has been to issue these certificates only upon coined dollars, and the Treasurer, if he issues certificates upon the bullion, would take the risk of reimbursement after the dollars were coined or from the coinage under the new law. This latter coinage is required to go on at the rate of 2,000,000 ounces per month until July 1, 1891, but the mere process of coining does not assist in increasing the circulation. The coin remains in the Treasury just as the bullion does, and the notes outstanding are those issued in payment for the bullion, and represent its purchase value. The bullion purchased under the Bland Act is all required to be coined before certificates can be issued upon it. The ammount uncoined is dols. 4,240,957.

M. Plichon, formerly manager of one of the largest coal mines in the North of France, has prepared, in connexion with the recent strikes of miners in France, Belgium, and Germany, some interesting statistics as to the comparative wages which the colliers receive in those three countries, and in order not to mislead his readers, he has taken only the coal-basin extending from Westphalia to Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany, to Namur, Charleroi, and Mons in Belgium, and to the three or four northern departments of France, where the formation being identical and the beds of the same thickness, the conditions of getting the coal are much the same. Wages, as might have been expected, are higher in France than they are either in Belgium or Germany, and, with respect to the last-named country, the conclusion at which he arrives, based upon the inquiry instituted by the Prussian Government in 1887, is that the average wage of the collier in these districts is 2f. 95c. (about 2s. 4d.) a day. In the Belgian coal-fields the average daily wage has, he finds, risen from 2f. 70c. in 1887 to 2f. 90c. (2s. 3½d.) in 1889, while in France the coal miners of the Nord and of the Pas-de-Calais earn respectively 3f. 55c. and 3f. 65c. a day; while a further advantage enjoyed by the French miners is that the great majority of them have model dwelling-houses, with gardens, placed at their disposal for a very moderate rental by the pit-owners, all of them living within half a mile of the pit's mouth; whereas neither in Westphalia nor in Belgium are any facilities of this kind provided, or, at all events, not to anything like the extent they are in France.

The next of the series of national exhibitions promoted by Mr. J. R. Whitley, at Earl's-court, which began with the American Exhibition, held in 1887, will be devoted to the arts and industries of the German Empire. A circular has been issued on the subject to the artists, manufacturers, and producers of Germany. The exhibition will be open from May to October, 1891, and a very large portion of the expenses, amounting to about £70,000, will be borne by the promoters. The extension of commercial relations being considered to be the principal use of exhibitions, no commission will be charged on sales. The charge to exhibitors for space occupied will not be made in the case of painters and sculptors. The most representative members of the German colony in London will constitute an advisory committee with a view to insuring the success of the exhibition. It is hoped that some of the many gymnastic and singing clubs in Germany will consent to give performances to illustrate the national life and amusements of the country. After offering several points for consideration as to the good results which have ensued from previous exhibitions, the circular concludes by suggesting that the present is a most opportune time for directing attention to German art and commerce, on account both of the increasing sympathy between the two countries and of the extended trade relations which are growing every year.

In order to escape the higher duties imposed by the M'Kinley bill, great efforts were made to get dutiable goods shipped from England to the United States before the new tariff came into operation. These efforts infused temporary energy into various manufacturing industries, and also raised the freights of steamers of high speed. A comparison of the exports from Liverpool to New York during the month of September last and of the preceding September shows the extent of this abnormal activity, taking some of the articles most considerably affected by the M'Kinley tariff. The shipments from Liverpool in September have been as follows:—Chemicals: 1889, 347,852 dols.; 1890, 670,633 dols. Woollens: 1889, 297,751 dols.; 1890, 475,530 dols. Tinplates: 1889, 900,731 dols.; 1890, 1,308,904 dols. Steel: 1889, 34,391 dols.; 1890 176,451 dols.

A letter from Bucharest describes the activity in the Roumanian corn trade, on export account, as having been this year without precedent. So large has been the demand for wheat for England that it has been impossible to deliver the grain fast enough. It is added that, however gratifying this development may be to Roumanian agriculturists, many of the leading Braila corn merchants have suffered severely in consequence. Influenced by the promise of an unusually good harvest in the Danube regions and the downward tendency of wheat prices meanwhile, they made contracts with English buyers for September and October delivery at prices which will involve them in heavy losses, the harvest having proved much less abundant than was anticipated and the strong demand having caused producers to advance their rates. The difference between the prices at which the contracts were taken, 14s. per quarter, and the prices which have to be paid for the grain delivered at Braila, 18s. to 19s., will amount to from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 francs (say £240,000 to £280,000). Failures are already being announced.

The comparative statement of the estimated stocks of grain, &c., in Liverpool just made up by the Corn Trade Association of that port shows that the present stock comprises 2,332,327 centals wheat, 1,407,233 Indian corn, 128,577 barley, 3,027 oats, 33,880 beans, and 21,603 peas, besides 10,005 loads of oatmeal and 105,916 sacks of flour. The stocks at the corresponding period of last year included 2,071,498 centals wheat, 332,732 Indian corn, 158,879 barley, 5,000 oats, 63,520 beans, and 17,723 peas, with 2,287 loads of oatmeal and 108,129 sacks of flour. The stock of wheat a month ago was 1,431,530 centals.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists & Agents.—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

THE SILVER CRISIS.

MR. MORETON FREWEN, writing to the *Pioneer*, says:—The present condition of the silver market is so remarkably complicated that it is not easy to write to-day in London what may be useful reading three weeks hence to the community in India. When some ten years since the *New York Herald* commenced to telegraph its weather forecasts from across the Atlantic, *Punch* introduced an elderly gardener as saying that even when left to Providence the weather was nothing to boast of, but that now the Yankees had taken it in hand it had become infinitely worse! And this may well be the view to-day of your business community, bewildered by American interference with silver. First, Congress puts your rupee up nearly four-pence in six months, now some heavy American operators for the fall in the various silver securities have marked th rupee down two pence in one month, and it is impossible to say that the fall is even yet completed. It is now two years since the Royal Currency Commission agreed unanimously (1) that the depreciation of silver was due to German anti-silver legislation, and (2) that an international agreement would be effective to maintain a fixed ratio between the two precious metals. Well the darkest hour was then passed, and no doubt we are now at the dawn of a sensible recognition of the importance of the one thing needful to restore and maintain the "par of exchange" and the unity of the world's money. And if only the Americans will continue to "rig" the Eastern exchanges after the fashion of the last six months, surely even the thick wits of the greatest commercial nation in the world will come to recognise the importance of an international agreement of monetary peace after fifteen years of war.

Let me for a moment use the too familiar argument of the *Times*, that the Rocky Mountain miners had bribed Congress to pass the Bland Bill in 1878, in order that the value of some fifty million ounces of silver product might be maintained. The question, according to the *Times*, was whether ten millions sterling of silver should be kept by legislation at an "artificial value," or should be permitted to fall to its "natural value" of, say, eight millions: so that there was a fund of two millions available to bribe a majority of Congressmen and Senators, and this sum employed, according to the leader writers of the *Times*, with such effect that the Bland Act was passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses! But now what has happened during this present Session at Washington? Legislation has been sanctioned which boomed silver to the tune of thirty per cent., which raised thereby the rupee paper of the Government of India thirty per cent. upon some ninety crores which, if we consider its immediate effect in raising the price of American wheat, the shares in Mexican railways and a dozen more silver securities must have enhanced these various securities by the amount of fifty millions sterling at the very least! So that while the Congress of 1878 sold itself for two millions this corrupt assembly has now raised its price to fifty millions, and if this same body at Washington during the next Session will only consent to demonetise silver outright, your rupee would certainly fall for a time to sixpence, and out of the collapse of silver securities every member of Congress could retire to his home rich beyond the dreams of avarice! Can anything illustrate more remarkably the absurdity of what is called "monometallism," of two distinct and unconnected standards of value? If Congress is corrupt, as the *Times* declares, is it not the business of Great Britain to co-operate with the other nations in an agreement which may remove from Congress the power it now has to enrich its members out of the misfortunes of all those English merchants who carry on the trade of the Orient?

Twelve months since I had a connection with a syndicate which proposed, with a capital of five millions sterling, to "corner" the silver market. From the information which reached us from Washington we knew that silver legislation was inevitable, and the syndicated capital was to be employed in their purchase of fifty millions sterling of various silver securities on a ten per cent. margin: the syndicate would then, during the early months of the year, have bid up the price of Indian Counsel drafts in the Bank of England, until the American legislation pending had become effective. There would have been a profit of nearly thirty per cent. on the fifty millions of securities had this "corner" been completed, and it only miscarried because of the illness of a chief organiser. Now what has happened in the past five weeks? Certain large operators in New York, with the rumoured support of a great Berlin house, bought some three million ounces of silver bullion (£600,000) at 119 cents per ounce; they had meanwhile been selling "short" rupee paper, Austrian silver rentes, Mexican rails, and Chicago wheat, not chiefly in New York but largely here, in Paris, in Frankfort: they then proceeded to offer their silver bullion down to 114 cents, the Secretary of the Treasury being obliged of course to buy at the lowest tender; so that this syndicate may have lost five per cent or some £35,000 upon their bullion, while making almost fabulous profits on covering the securities they had sold "short." Take rupee paper alone in the past five weeks there has been a maximum fall of nine points on ninety crores, or not less than eight million sterling: the *Times* of this date (October 2nd) in its City article says: "Silver is buoyant owing chiefly to advices from New York where a combination has been formed to raise the price of metal:" in other words, the syndicate that were "bearing" silver are now on the "bull" side of the market, and if this is so, by the time this letter reaches you the rupee may be at 21 pence again and four per cent. rupee paper at 90, with Chicago wheat at 98 cents!

It is nearly impossible under such conditions to make any confident forecast of the exchange prospects of the next three months: but that rates will rule much higher with the New Year I entertain no doubt whatever. The American silver mines will shortly shut down for the winter, at least their output during the winter months will be largely reduced, the stocks of bullion on hand, I learn on the best authority, have been reduced to seven million ounces, a supply that the new Act will exhaust in six weeks, while the shortness of the American cereal crops and also the rapid rise of the Russian rouble and the large silver issues of the new mint at Canton—these and many other influences are at work to support the rates for Eastern exchange. The opinion of the silvermen at Washington has been that before the close of the next session of Congress silver would be found at 59 pence per ounce, and this is an opinion which is probably correct, so that you may probably be within measurable distance of the rupee at 23 pence.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. J. HOWELL, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Army Head-quarters.

THE following appointments have been made:—17th Bengal Cavalry.—Major C. W. Muir, C. I. E., to be Second-in-command, vice Sartorius; Major R. F. Trotter and Captain W. F. Montresor, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession; Captain E. J. Medley to be Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant E. W. Boudier, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 30th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant FitzH. Wintle to be Quartermaster. 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Eustace to be Quartermaster. 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. A. J. Johnstone to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant R. C. O. Creagh to be Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:— Major Sir C. H. Leslie, 2-4th Gurkhas, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W. D. McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Persia, for five months, on private affairs. Major E. Lloyd, 1st Punjab Cavalry, in India, for five months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. C. Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for one year, on medical certificate. Lieutenants G. H. de L. Lacy, 45th Sikhs, and N. G. Woodyatt, 1-3rd Gurkhas, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

THE six months' language leave granted to Lieutenant S. Clay, 43rd Gurkhas, has been extended to the 12th November 1890.

FIRST-CLASS VETERINARY SURGEON D. C. PALLIN, A. V. D., who was attached to the 16th Lancers in England, has, on arrival in India, been posted to Lucknow, and in addition to having charge of the Station Veterinary Hospital continues to do duty with the regiment.

LIEUTENANT GRANT, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant Browning, Munster Fusiliers; and Captain the Hon'ble E. Bateman Hanbury, Rifle Brigade, are posted to the first, second and fourth battalions respectively.

THE following officers are detailed for the Home Depot:—Captain Banbury, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Lysaght, 2nd Royal Irish; Lieutenant Woodhouse, 1st Rifle Brigade.

THE relief of Lieutenant Eastwood by Lieutenant Briggs, 1st Dragoon Guards, at the Cavalry Depot, is cancelled.

VETERINARY SURGEONS POYSER, Philips and Rayment are coming out during the present trooping season.

THE undermentioned officers remain at home on extended leave:— Colonel Hart, East Surrey Regiment; Captain Etheridge, Derbyshire; Captain Kays, King's Royal Rifles; and Surgeon Marder.

CHILD-MARRIAGE AND WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA.

THE *Times* published the third of Sir W. W. Hunter's articles on the above subject in which he deals with "the true remedies." In the course of his observations the writer says:—

The real question before the Indian Legislature is not to force on any general change in the marriage law against the wishes of the general Hindoo community, but to protect individual Hindoos who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights granted to them by British-made Acts against the public penalties inflicted on them by the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. Unless the Indian Legislature is prepared to do this, it had better keep silent on the subject. If it is willing to stand up against the Hindoo ecclesiastical law, it need make no general enactment. Any such general enactment would be, in my humble opinion, a most unwise experiment. The Indian Penal Code already contains abundant provision for the class of cases which would arise, in its clauses dealing with "wrongful restraint," "threats," "extortion," "intimidation," "defamation," "insult," and against words or acts with a view to wounding the religious feelings of another.

To bar the passage of a Hindoo woman, married under the British Act of 1856, into the temple, might be "wrongful restraint" under the Penal Code, but for the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. To threaten her or her husband or her friends with injury to their reputation if they dared to avail themselves of that Act would be criminal intimidation under the Penal Code, but for the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. To excommunicate her or her husband or her friends would be punishable under a whole series of sections of the Penal Code, but for the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. The question of questions for the Indian Legislature to decide, I therefore repeat, is not whether it will force a general change in the marriage system in advance of Hindoo public opinion, but whether it will protect individual Hindoos in the exercise of their statutory rights against the public penalties now legally inflicted on them by the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. I say this with a full knowledge of the practical action of such attempts as have already been made by the Indian Legislature with a similar end in view. The most important of them, Act XXI, of 1850, only protects rights of property and of inheritance from forfeiture or infringement.

I now sum up. I believe that the Indian Legislature may safely remedy the two evils for which it is itself in some sense responsible. It may raise the age of consent to 12, in the case of female minors as against their husbands; and to 13 in the case of female minors as against criminal assault by men who are not their husbands. It may modify the existing suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in such a way as to deprive it of the peculiar terrors with which it has been armed by British-made law. But before the Indian Legislature ventures on any real reform dealing with the Hindoo marriage system it must make up its mind that it will protect individual Hindoos against the Hindoo ecclesiastical law, in the lawful exercise of the civil rights granted to them by the British-made Acts. If it does this, we shall then see whether there is any effective desire among individual Hindoos to avail themselves of the civil rights granted to them by the Re-marriage Act of 1856. It will also be open to the Indian Legislature to create additional facility for such marriages by means of registration. It will be open to it to consider whether the time has not come for assuming that if a Hindoo lawfully bequeaths by will his interest in his property to his widow, she is entitled to remarry without forfeiting that interest unless the contrary appears from the will. It will be open to the Indian Legislature, by a brief Declaratory Act, to expressly recognize as lawful any adult marriages which might take place among the Hindoos. But unless the Indian Legislature is prepared to protect individual Hindoos in the exercise of the civil rights thus granted to them against the public penalties inflicted on them by the Hindoo ecclesiastical law, it had better abstain altogether from interfering with the Hindoo marriage system. It may deal with the British-made age of consent and the British-made procedure for the restitution of conjugal rights; but until it settles what I have called the question of questions, it would be futile for it to grant civil rights, the exercise of which it does not dare to support in its own tribunals. I do not underrate the very serious issues which must be raised by any attempt of the British Legislature to step in between a Hindoo and what I have termed the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. No such attempt should be entered on without mature deliberation by the British Government. It must not be forgotten that Act XXI of 1850 called forth protests from sixty thousand Hindoos in Calcutta and its neighbourhood alone.

In conclusion, it will be observed that the above measures (apart, of course, from the age of protection) are measures which do not force any change upon the general Hindoo community, but only enable individuals among that community to avail themselves of their civil rights if they desire to do so. I end as I began, by expressing my conviction that any general change in the domestic habits of the general Hindoo community must be preceded by a change in the general opinion of that community. In this aspect, the expression of public opinion which has taken place in England will react powerfully upon India.

That expression of public opinion is, however, by no means unanimous. Especially among the statements of medical experts are divergences apparent. In one issue of *The Times* we read Sir Joseph Fayrer's declaration that he considers the age of 16 "as the ealiest age when marriage should take place" in India. In another issue of *The Times* we read Dr. Cornis's opinion that there is no real desire in India for any change whatever, at any rate in his own Presidency of Bombay, and that "in my view there are no present circumstances which would justify the Indian Government in interfering by legislation with these customs and usages, bound up as they are with the religious beliefs of the people." If we go a little deeper we find that this very Presidency of Bombay was the only one in India in which the Provincial Government, after a most searching inquiry into the condition of the local law and the state of opinion among the local community, felt itself authorized, as far back as five years ago, in urging upon the Supreme Government an important reform in the marriage system.

How is a perplexed British public to decide between medical experts taking diametrically opposite views? It can only decide, as it invariably does, that the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes. But in so deciding it should not forget that it is dealing with the most intimate relationship of human life, and that no people would resent more strongly than Englishmen any attempt by a foreign nation to force upon them a change in regard to their marriage customs and their marriage laws. While, therefore, England may effectively express its opinion, it should be patient if that expression of opinion does not produce immediate results in India. English public opinion is in this respect precisely in the position which Mr. Malabari holds. Mr. Malabari, the Parsee, is as much a foreigner to the orthodox Hindoo as the Englishman is. I have carefully abstained in these letters, as on every other occasion, from quoting his personal opinions in regard to Hindoo law or custom. I have strictly confined myself to the deliberate declarations of Hindoo Pandits of the first Brahmanical rank. But it is absurd to say that Mr. Malabari's self-devotion and intense conviction have not profoundly affected Hindoo public opinion on the subject.

It would be equally absurd to deny a similar power to the deliberate expression of the conscience of the British nation which is now taking place. Mr. Malabari has lighted a beacon which may not yet have cast its rays over all India, but which will never be quenched. I do not scruple to conclude with words which I used five years ago, in declaring that he has fixed a great gulf between the priest-ridden majority who will listen to no argument, and the ever-increasing minority of Hindoos who approach the question by lines different from his own. Every year the orthodox position becomes more isolated. We sometimes forget that before the more dramatic incidents in the seige of Jericho, the city "was straitly shut up." Meanwhile the Parsee reformer, and we his English friends, may remember that just before that seige began a certain stranger appeared for a time in the camp, a nameless "Captain of the Host of the Lord," whose sole business, so far as I can read, seems to have been to fire the hearts of the people for the work that lay before them. So, in many ages, Captains of the Host of Righteousness, although strangers and foreigners, have inspired great movements which they were not destined to lead.

The *Times* commenting on the above quoted article says:—In the first place, he recommends without hesitation that the decree for restitution of conjugal rights, foisted by us upon the Hindoos, should disappear from the Indian Law Courts just as it has disappeared from our own, or if it remains, should remain shorn of its harshness. He is no less firm in recommending that the age of consent should be raised from 10 to 12—that is to say, that the same protection which our law gives to Indian girls under the age of 12 against strangers should be given to girl-wives against their husbands. By creating an exception of two years in favour of the husband we have, in the opinion of competent judges, distinctly lowered the average age at which marriages are consummated. In fact, when people talk of the difficulty of getting the Hindoos to accept or acquiesce in our British-made modifications of their religious customs, let us remember with what facility they have adopted those aggravations of the same customs, imposed upon them by British carelessness. Next would follow several small measures of legislation—measures strictly permissive, and throwing no obligation upon any Hindoo to conform to them. The Re-marriage Act, which, since 1856, has normally permitted widows to marry again, would then, perhaps, cease to be a dead letter; and widows might be helped to take advantage of it by facilities for marriage by register and by a more equitable disposition of the deceased husband's property. The way would also be clear for a Declaratory Act recognizing the legality of adult marriages among the Hindoos.

We are of the opinion that the Indian Government need not fear to undertake the task. It is hard to conceive that a single Hindu would feel it hard, or become disaffected towards our rule, because we refused to allow him to punish his compatriot for subscribing to British ideas of social morality. We cherish the hope that any enactments the Indian Government decide to pass will not only meet with acquiescence from the Hindoo community but will stimulate that movement of reform which has of late made such remarkable progress among the Hindoos themselves. Permissive legislation is only good as a beginning. It can only fit cases in which an individual here or there rebels against the intolerable cruelty of the Hindoo social law, or help the handful of enlightened families—now happily more numerous, but still a handful—who are determined not to bow down to religious formulas when they conflict with paramount considerations of health and morality. Before the "silent millions" who make up the rank and file of Hindoos discard the cruelties of their marriage system, their opinions, prejudices, and habits of thought must change. Nothing is more certain than that they will change slowly; but we hold to the belief that judicious legislation will hasten the process more powerfully than anything else.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE estimates of the first forecast for the late districts of Guzerat, the Karnatak and Sind, and the Native States, up to the 5th October are as follow:—

Guzerat.—The area is 750,000 acres, or 8 per cent. above the average and 13 per cent. above that of the corresponding forecast of last year. Ahmedabad 350,000 acres, Broach, 300,000 acres, and Surat about 100,000 acres. Except in Surat, where heavy early rains caused a slight fall in area, the increase is general and due to good sowing rain, and to last year's good crop and prices.

In Ahmedabad, owing to irregular rainfall, the crop prospects are variously reported good to fair. In Broach prospects also good, but more rain is desirable in places. In Surat sowings and re-sowings continue unusually late, the early sown crop having been washed away and replaced. Condition from good to fair.

Guzerat States.—The reported area is 1,575,000 acres. Returns from Kathiawar are incomplete. Baroda 425,000 acres, which is a considerable decrease, and Cutch 175,000 acres, a considerable increase. Condition from good to fair.

Karnatak.—Sowing incomplete owing to lateness of rain; area already sown, 700,000 acres of 18 per cent. above that of corresponding forecast of last year, but 27 per cent. below average. Belgaum, 100,000; Bijapur 300,000; and Dharwar 325,000 acres. More rain is desirable, especially in Belgaum and Dharwar, where the condition of the crops is fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 133,333 acres. Except in Sangli, where sowing rain is reported to be good, the decrease is general, and is attributed to want of rain. In Mudhol sowings have just begun, and are in progress elsewhere. Complete information regarding these States is not available. The condition of the crops is reported to be fair.

Sind.—Area 100,000 acres, of which Hyderabad has 75,000 acres. This slight decrease is due to unsteady inundation. Slight injury from locusts is reported from Hyderabad. Condition on the whole good.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

The second report on the crop up to the end of September 1890 is as follows:—The area under cotton last year was finally reported as 964,000 acres. The first forecast for this year gave the figures as 868,600. The forecast now submitted estimates the total area under cotton in the Provinces as 881,300.

"In the first report published in August last it was stated that at present the prospects of the crop are: a smaller area with a better outturn per acre than in 1889. It is thought that this is still true, but in some places, the excessive rainfall of July and in the first half of August injured the crop, and in the larger portion of the districts, the cessation of the rains in the middle of August and the long break which followed has done much harm and caused much anxiety as regards crops grown on unirrigated land. This is especially true of the districts of the Delhi division.

On the other hand, in the submontane tracts, where the cessation of rain was not so complete, and where showers fell up to the end of August, the prospects of the crop are good, both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. On the whole, although the area under cotton in smaller, it is hoped that there will be a better total outturn than was the result of last year's harvest."

BERAR COTTON CROP.

The second report on the cotton crop for the season 1890-91 is as follows:—"The corrected area under the early crop is 2,459,393 acres. There have been no sowings to date of the late crop except to a small extent in the Basim district. Owing to seasonable and adequate rainfall, the early crop is in excellent condition, and promises a very fair outturn."

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER SCARE.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the receipt at Scotland-yard of the warning letter signed "Jack the Ripper" has been the means of rendering the police more vigilant, and creating more excitement among the inhabitants of Whitechapel. Superintendent Arnold and the most experienced detectives (the correspondent adds) seem persuaded that another horrible crime is about to be enacted by the "Terror of the East-end," but it is believed they have more definite ground for apprehension than the communication referred to. They incline to the belief that the communication has emanated from the murderer himself, and that it is a mistake to regard it as a hoax. The beats in Whitechapel and Spitalfields have been completely reorganized. Every person whose appearance or movements cause the slightest suspicion is "shadowed" by plain-clothes men. Several arrests have been made during the last two or three nights but in each case the "suspect" was set at liberty almost immediately, being able to advance satisfactory proof of his innocence. By far the most important arrangement, in the opinion of the shrewdest detectives, yet made to entrap the assassin should he attempt to add another to his already long list of crimes, is the employment of the class of women he has formerly chosen as his victims. A number of these women have practically been engaged by the authorities to aid in the endeavours to capture him. They have been converted for the time being into female detectives, and from midnight till almost daylight they are to be found prowling about in all directions under the protection of the police.

"THERE was an intense humanity about Mrs. Booth," writes Mr. W. T. Stead in the *War Cry*. "She was a very humane woman. You never felt of her that you had to get on a ladder to get within speaking distance."

THERE have been many comments at Vienna upon the fact that the Emperor William slept at the Palace of Schonbrunn in the room in which the Duc de Reichstadt died, for this apartment has the reputation of being haunted, and no member of the Imperial family has ever consented to occupy it. Apart from the possibility of his repose being disturbed by the appearance of a ghost, the Emperor William must have been impressed by the reflection that he was sleeping in the room in which Napoleon's son read, in the middle of the night, the history of his father's life, which had been surreptitiously brought to him by a servant.

A SERIOUS blow is to be struck at the vendors of patent medicines in Italy. Three months hence the Government mean to enforce rigorously the laws with regard to the sale of patent medicines and quack preparations. From the 1st January next all medicines of that kind sold in Italy must bear on the labels and in the public advertisements, the quality and quantity of the active substances they contain. This is severe on the vendor. His customers will find they can make their own patent medicines at a fraction of the price they have hitherto been charged. The unkindest cut of all is, however, in debarring the proprietors of these medicines from attributing any special therapeutic virtue to their preparations, either on the labels or in public advertisements. They will further be at the mercy of the medical profession, for not only must their specifics be sold solely by chemists under the vigilance of the sanitary authorities, but the druggist will not be allowed to sell them unless prescribed by a medical man.

MORE MINING SCANDALS.

THE experiences of the Silati River and the Wolverand Klerksdorp Gold Mining Companies, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are making not a few people in the City vow never to touch speculative enterprises of that sort again. These companies are no worse than many more that have come to grief; but there is this to be said for the people who subscribed the capital, that good names were associated with both enterprises. Lord Gifford, V.C., is the chairman of both, and his standing is indicated by his being on the board of the British South Africa Company, and the chairman of the Exploring Company and the Bechuanaland Exploration Company. The Wolverand was floated in January, 1889, with a capital of £250,000, the purchase price being £200,000 (£55,713 in cash and £144,187 in shares). The property was in the Potchefstroom district, Transvaal, and it was said to be traversed by numerous reefs and leaders. Probably the best known and respected mining engineer in the Transvaal, Mr. Edward Jones, who was at one time manager of De Beers, signed, in conjunction with his colleague, a certificate to the effect that this was one of the best mining properties they had inspected, and they had no hesitation in recommending it as a very valuable property. Mr. Holleman, the Government assayer at Potchefstroom, certified that from eight samples "taken impartially" from the reefs he obtained results varying from nearly 9 oz. to 1¼ oz. per ton, and averaging over 5 oz. per ton. There is no doubt the company was floated in London mainly if not entirely on the strength of Mr. Jone's name. The tip went round that this was a genuine concern, and an undoubtedly rich property, and even such an astute financier as Colonel North bought 3,000 shares at, it is said, a considerable premium.

The promise was made that crushing would begin at the mine about six months after the launching of the company, but month after month passed without any of the brilliant results that the shareholders were led to expect. Several apparently inspired reports appeared in certain newspapers, confirming the original anticipations, which no doubt served their purpose, but still there was nothing tangible. During the present summer the shareholders began to lose patience and an effort was made to ascertain the real position of affairs. An independent report was obtained, the gist of which may be condensed in the laconic remark of Mr. Rathbone of Johannesburg: "The reefs had been reported as carrying ounces of gold, whereas in reality they carried penny-weight." Work was thereupon stopped, and the regular remittances to the manager brought to an end.

The explanation Mr. Jones is understood to give is that he had trusted his colleague, and we are informed that he has offered as a sort of reparation for the mistake into which he led the company to convey to them another property on the Nigel Reef at the cost of his out-of-pocket expenses. Very little of the capital of the company, however, remains, but it is impossible to say what the exact amount is, as the directors have never published any statement of accounts or balance sheet. A shareholders' committee was appointed to make an investigation, but they were refused all information. Thereupon an appeal was made to the courts for an injunction to restrain the gentlemen who have been acting as directors from so doing. It is alleged that they were without the legal qualification entitling them to act. The articles of association require that each director should hold 500 shares registered in his own name, and it appeared from the register that only two of the original directors have at any time held the requisite number. The chairman, for instance, has never held more than 150 registered shares. The court determined not to go into the question of the legality of the qualification of the directors until the shareholders had distinctly expressed their wishes as to the action, and for that purpose a meeting has been called for Monday next. It remains to be seen, thereafter, whether the shareholders will be able to recover the last call, at least, from the directors, who seem to have spent between £ 40,000 and 50,000 in discovering that they owned a worthless property.

THE MASSACRE IN WITU.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Oct. 6th, says:—Letters, dated September 17, have now reached Germany from two survivors of the massacre of Herr Kuntzel and his men at Witu. One of these survivors, Haessler by name, had gone to Lamu, and thus escaped the fate of his companions. On first arriving at Witu, he writes, the Sultan Fumo Bakari received Kuntzel and his colleagues warmly enough, but complained bitterly about the Anglo-German agreement and the fact that, though it was September 2, he had not yet received any official communication on the subject. The Germans, the Sultan averred, had not treated him well, and it was noticed in his house that the portrait of the German Emperor no longer hung in the place it formerly occupied. On the other hand, the Germans were subsequently shown a double-barrelled gun, engraved with the initial "W.," which the Emperor had presented to the Sultan.

Mr. Simmons, the English Consular Agent at Lamu, had repaired to the Sultan of Witu on August 17, and told him that he was no longer under German but British protection, and on his Majesty looking as if he did not quite comprehend what was meant by this announcement, Mr. Simmons took up a pencil and holding it in one hand, said to him, "Look; thou art this pencil, and thou art under German protection." Then changing the pencil to the other hand, Mr. Simmons continued, "But now thou art under British protection." "Ah!" remarked the Sultan, with a nod of intelligence, "now I understand." It was evidently in the light of the new situation which had thus dawned upon him that the Sultan made his granting of 1,000 labourers and various facilities to Herr Kuntzel dependent on the latter's procuring some papers or other from the English authorities. But before Herr Haessler could return from Lamu with the documents demanded by the Sultan, the news reached him that Kuntzel and most of his companions had been cut down.

The story of their massacre now told by Herr Haessler and Herr Weiss is only based on second-hand evidence and does not agree in all its parts, but there seems to be little doubt that Kuntzel's people were a little too hasty in their preparations, and that, in consequence, the Sultan sent a force of 500 Askaris to bring them back to Witu. There, before being admitted to an audience of his Majesty, they were required, to lay aside their arms, but were allowed to go about quite freely. Kuntzel, however, would not submit to any formal restraint and shot down a sentinel who refused to allow him to pass into the presence of the Sultan. This was the signal for a general attack on the Germans who were soon all cut or shot down, though not before they had killed several of their assailants.

THE San Francisco correspondent of an American contemporary is responsible for a statement of some interest with reference to Miss Amy Fowler, the young lady who, as Sister Rose Gertrude, went out to the Pacific for the purpose of ministering to the hapless lepers of the Sandwich Islands. According to this authority, Miss Fowler is about to be married to Dr Lutz, a young surgeon attached to the hospital service at Hawaii, whom she met whilst acting as matron to the receiving hospital at Kalahi. Both she and Dr. Lutz appear to have had cause to complain of the attitude of the missionary society, and the bond of sympathy thus set up is said to have ripened into a stronger feeling. The truth of the statement is questioned by the friends of the lady, and "confirmatory reports are awaited with much interest."

REAR-ADMIRAL R. O'B. FITZROY, C.B., who is to succeed Rear-Admiral Fremantle, in the command of the East India station, was born in 1839; became Captain R. N. in 1872, and Rear-Admiral in 1888. He served in the Baltic 1854-5 (medal), in the China Wars of 1857-8 (medal) and 1860 (clasp), and in Egypt in 1882 (medal with clasp), C. B., bronze star, and third-class Osmanieh. He was Naval A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress from 1885 to 1888. He is the eldest son of Robert Fitzroy, who was the second son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy, who was the second son of the third Duke of Grafton. The family is descended from Henry Fitzroy—who was the second illegitimate son of Charles II. by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland—who was born in 1663 and was in 1672 created Baron of Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich and Earl of Euston, and in 1675 Duke of Grafton.

IT is certain (says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) that the fatuities of the Comte d'Eu accelerated the revolution in Brazil, and I learn from Lisbon that the stupid bigotry of another Bourbon, the Queen of Portugal (the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris) is likely speedily to prove fatal to the dynasty of that country, which is now quite within measurable distance of a revolution.

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THE MURDER OF MR. BENWELL.

ACCORDING to the *Toronto Globe*, the condemned man Birchall has within the past few days made various incriminating admissions with regard to the murder of young Benwell. Although he has not made a clean breast of the affair, yet this many brief incomplete statements and suggestive hints form, says the *Globe*, when pieced together, a coherent story. His admissions were all spontaneously made, no pressure being put upon him by the prison officials, or even so much as a suggestion being offered that it would better if he told the truth about the case. He talks constantly of the crime, and one of his first admissions was that he was an accessory to it. Some of the evidence given for the prosecution he stigmatizes as false, but he acknowledges the veracity of the witnesses who identified the two men seen at Eastwood as Benwell, and himself. It is true, he says, that he took Benwell to Eastwood, and that they went beyond that place in the direction of the swamp where Benwell's body was found; but he resolutely insists that he did not himself commit the murder.

His further admissions involve the man Pickthall, whose name was prominently mentioned in connection with the crime before the trial began, in an alleged carefully planned scheme to defraud Benwell of everything he possessed. In every conversation which Birchall has had with the officials since his conviction he has insisted that he had an accomplice, and that it was the latter who did the murder. The idea has latterly obtained that Birchall is trying to throw suspicion on a young Englishman named Graham, who formerly lived at Pickthall's farm.

On the other hand, Mr. Hellmuth, who was Birchall's solicitor in the recent trial, states that the condemned man has made no confession whatsoever.

Mr. T. G. Mellersh, writing from Cheltenham, complains of the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Osler, Q.C., in replying on behalf of the prosecution at the trial of Birchall for the murder of young Mr. Benwell in Canada, to the effect that "a plot had been formed in England between Birchall and Mellersh to dupe pupil farmers." This, says Mr. Mellersh, is a distortion of the truth. He simply answered Birchall's advertisement asking for a partner for his farm in Canada, and, after an interview, in the course of which he was persuaded that he was dealing with a gentleman, he told him he might write to Colonel Benwell and Mr. Pelly. The result was that Colonel Benwell invited Birchall to meet him at his club in London to talk the matter over, and, after several interviews between Colonel Benwell and Birchall, and between young Mr. Benwell and Birchall, Colonel Benwell decided that his son should go out with Birchall to view the farm, and after three months' trial if they suited each other, to go into partnership. Neither Colonel Benwell nor his son nor Mr. Pelly ever wrote to him about Birchall, and he never wrote to them, and he had never seen Mr. Pelly. Mr. Mellersh states, that he has in his possession a written statement from Colonel Benwell, and also from Mr. Ball, one of the counsel for the prosecution, entirely exonerating him from any blame whatever.

THE PEPTONIZED MILK CURE.

THE value of fresh milk in the treatment of disease is not equalled by any other nutrient fluid. Milk contains all the principles necessary to sustain life—albumens, carbo-hydrates, and fat, or, in plain English case in, milk-sugar, and cream. While it does not "constitute a perfect and sufficient food for adults under normal circumstances," in case of disease it is often absolutely indispensable. It is often the sole food relied on in acute illness, and many chronic cases of a most obstinate and intractable nature yield completely to the curative effects of milk. Perhaps it is not saying too much to assert that the therapeutic advantages to be derived from its administration in chronic disease are too lightly regarded except by a few.

Karrell says: The methodical use of the milk cure gives results such as can be obtained in no other way. It may be employed with more or less favourable results in dropsy of all kinds, obstinate dyspepsias, severe disturbance of the nervous system of hysterical or hyperchondriacal origin; also in neuralgias, when these stand in some relation to abdominal disorders, and in hyperœmia of the liver, but especially in anomalies of the general nutrition. Even in organic heart disease, in advanced liver affections, and in the latter stages of Bright's Disease, a certain improvement—that is to say, a lessening of the dropsy—is in some cases effected for a long time. He promises most favourable results, when the disorder is chiefly one of the digestive organs (Von Ziemssen's Therapeutics).

Milk, the natural secretion of the mammary gland, may be called a vital fluid. It is the only food adapted by nature to the requirements of infant life, and everything else unnatural to the young infant. It cannot be made by any building up process, and has no artificial equivalent. Its composition is complex and inimitable.

What can be more absurd than the claim that any manufactured food approximates to this wonderful composite nature of milk? an examination of the various infant and invalid foods in the market reveals that they are made of cane-sugar, glucose, starch, gum-arabic, &c., none of which is found in mother's milk, and of various vegetable and animal albumens, about as much allied to the albuminous constituents of milk as man is allied to his remotest reputed progenitors. Many manufactured foods contain milk, and no more reprehensible custom abounds than that of spoiling milk by canning it for use in the sick room. Consider the physiological character of milk—how this fluid by nature performs its functions under fixed provisions of time, form, and material integrity, and then reflect on the processes to which manufacturers subject it. Its symmetry of composition is destroyed; it is boiled, evaporated, put in pickle in cane-sugar, and supplied to the public as an equivalent of mother's milk.

Notwithstanding all that can be said of the great usefulness of mother's milk, certain insurmountable obstacles have seemed to present themselves which confined its application to comparatively narrow limits. If cow's milk were given a few times, and did not seem to agree with the patient, this was attributed to idiosyncrasy, and the milk abandoned. Thus, while unnumbered cases of "gastric disroders, diarrhœa, dropsy following malaria, and that from kidney disease, and nerve disease" &c., have been cured, they are insignificant in number compared with the myriads of cases of children starved on most unnatural, starchy, meat, or other prepared, canned, or bottled foods. They are trivial compared with the many stomach derangements, aggravating or symptomatic, of serious diseases. They hardly count when compared with what might have been accomplished had the cow's milk been made more assimilable. Peptonization was not yet known.

A practical means of so modifying cow's milk that it would be uniformly retained and relished may be looked upon as one of the greatest advances in dietetics. The difficulties are now overcome, and the therapeutic application of milk extended throughout the domain of medicine. With a Zymine Peptonizing Powder, partially predigested milk can be prepared by anyone, all that is necessary being to add a powder to each pint of milk.

A SAFE SOPORIFIC.

Sulphonal was discovered by Professor Baumann, of Freiburg University, and first prepared by Friedrich Bayer and Co., Elberfeld, Germany. Its physiological and pathological effects were first ascertained by Prof. Kast, of Freiburg University, who discovered and studied the hypnotic action. Since then it has been the subject of numerous trials and experiments by many eminent and experienced physicians, whose testimony is unanimously favourable.

Sulphonal is not a narcotic like morphine, but acts by giving rest to the cells of the cerebral cortex thereby causing sleep. The drug is best administered at bed-time in the form of Tabloids of Compressed Sulphonal, dissolved in hot fluids, *e.g.*, soup, tea, coffee coca, &c., as when placed in the liquids they disintegrate and easily pass into the circulation. On account of being taseteless, Sulphonal presents a favourable advantage over other soporifics in the cases of weak-minded and insane patients, for "it can be easily administered without being detected."

SINCE the death of Prince Albert, it is said that the Queen never wears any ornaments except two enamel bracelets, in each of which is the setting for a portrait. In the bracelet for the right arm is the likeness of the Prince Consort, and in the left that of Her Majesty's youngest great-grandchild. The Queen says:—"On the right wrist I carry my first and greatest love, on the left the last bud that has pleased God to allow me to look upon."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

RECENT discoveries in Pompeii, near the Stabiana Gate, include the bodies of two men and a woman, and the trunk of a tree three metres long and 40 centimetres in diameter. Professor Pasquale identifies the tree as a *Laurus nobilis*, and infers from the ripeness of its fruit that the eruption of Vesuvius which overwhelmed the city took place in November, and not, as is believed, in August.

The famous Lebel repeating rifle, which is not only the arm of France, but also to a large extent of Russia, is 1·825 metres long, including the sword bayonet, and weighs with the bayonet and eight cartridges 4·815 kilograms. Without the bayonet its length is 1·307 metres, and its weight 4·180 kilograms. The barrel is of tempered steel, bronzed on the outside, and is 0·80 metre in length with a calibre of eight millimetres. The reservoir holds eight cartridges end to end, and in the operation of firing a fresh cartridge is automatically removed from the reservoir and inserted in the breech. The eight shots can either be fired in quick succession, or singly, as in an ordinary rifle.

The cartridge is bottle-shaped, and weighs 29 grammes. It contains 2·700 grammes of smokeless powder, and a small conical lead ball encased in German silver or nickel, weighing 14 grammes. A secret of manufacture in connection with this ball is still jealously guarded. Its penetrative power is said to be very remarkable, and its initial speed on leaving the muzzle is 600 metres (1,960 to 2,000 feet) a second. The exterior pressure developed by the explosion of the charge is 2,300 kilograms per square centimetre. The trajectory of the missile is so low that when the rifle is fired at an object the height of a man, and 500 yards away, the intervening ground is dangerous to infantry. The zone of danger is much reduced at higher ranges. The Russian Government has ordered 500,000 Lebel rifles from the French national manufactory at St. Etienne.

The torpedo boat Adler, built in Germany for the Russian Black Sea fleet, is stated to be the fastest war vessel afloat. During her trial trip she attained a speed of 26·55 knots. Her length is 150ft., her breadth 17ft., and her displacement 150 tons. In addition to the Adler, three gun-boats are also being constructed in Germany for the Baltic fleet. One of these—the Narghen—is finished, and her speed is almost as great as that of the Adler.

Certain chemical reactions are accelerated by sunlight, and Herr Bruhl, a German chemist, has recently intensified the effect by placing the retort in the focus of a concave mirror. The vessel contained zinc filings and ethyl iodide, and the mirror, which was about a foot in diameter, concentrated the sun's rays upon it. The reaction soon began and continued briskly till, at the expiry of a quarter of an hour, the ethyl iodide was all consumed and a good supply of zinc ethyl ultimately obtained. Herr Bruhl considers the concave mirror preferable to a glass lens, which would be less powerful, owing to the athermancy of the glass.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is a skilful anthropologist, and possesses a very fine collection of racial photographs, has published in *La Nature* a short paper on the Somalis at present on view at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. The band consists of sixteen individuals, men, women, and children. The Prince gives a broad sketch of the Somali tribes occupying the "unknown horn" of Africa between Abyssinia and Zanzibar, and who are under British protectorate. He distinguishes two distinct types among them—one, similar to the Kouschite people, having a high straight face, with the upper jaw slightly prognathous, the nose fine, the lips of medium thickness and the skin brown; the other having a round negroid face, with thick lips, black skin, and a profile resembling that of the Bedjahs of Nubia.

An exhibition of the handicrafts prevailing in the West of Scotland is to be held in Glasgow during the winter, and will be opened probably on December 15 by "an illustrious personage." The object of the exhibition is to raise funds for the establishment of a "people's palace" in the east end of the town.

The volcano of Reunion has been in eruption for some weeks past, but intermittently, and without great energy. A canopy of smoke hangs over the crater and discharges of lava take place about every hour, day and night The intermittance is due to the cooling and crusting of the lava, and its subsequent rupture by the explosion of suppressed fumes. It is remarked that the golden yellow filaments of obsidian or spun lava known as *cheveux du volcan*, or hairs of the volcano, are produced in the eruptions, as they were during those of 1860, but not so abundantly.

Dr. Schultze concludes from a long series of experiments that beer should not be drunk out of glass. The liquor, if left to stand in a glass for five minutes even when cold and in the dark, is, it seems, materially affected in taste and odour. The result is due, in his opinion, to the solubility of glass in beer, and, as lead is used in the manufacture of glass, the beer becomes unwholesome. He has determined the quantity of glass dissolved in five minutes by a cubic centimetre of beer, and the proportion of lead it contains. The figures are very small, but sufficient to show that goldlined silver mugs, or salt-glazed stoneware jugs, are the best for holding beer.

Touching this matter, it may be useful to recall a case which happened at one of the American hospitals some years ago. An Irish labourer was brought to the hospital apparently suffering from lead poisoning, and the source of the evil was ultimately traced to the fact that he was in the habit of regularly drinking beer from a certain tap while going to his work in the morning. Being the earliest customer of the day, he imbibed the lead which the beer had dissolved during the night while stagnant in the pipe of the tap. The beer which had been standing in the pipe overnight was carefully analysed, and found to contain a dangerous quantity of lead, which in course of time had accumulated in the man's body.

Caustic soda and chloride of lime (bleaching powder) are now produced from a solution of salt by means of electricity. Salt, as is well known, is the chloride of sodium, and the electric current decomposes it. Caustic soda is drawn off, and the chlorine is absorbed by slaked lime to form the bleaching powder. The system is due to Mr. J. C. Richardson, of Claremont-square, London, and is already utilised in a paper mill, where both products are requisite.

The new telephone cable to be laid across the Channel for the purpose of enabling Paris and London to converse by electricity will contain four copper conductors, each a stand of seven wires insulated with gutta percha, and the group will be protected by layers of tanned hemp and an outer sheathing of galvanised iron wires laid on spirally, after the manner of an ordinary submarine telegraph cable. The conductors have been calculated to give good speaking, and the armour to guard the wires from ships' anchors or bottom friction. Four conductors have been chosen, because there are to be two separate lines, and each line will consist of a going and returning wire. That is to say, the circuit between the terminal stations will be a "loop" one, formed of wire throughout, the earth itself not being used as the return wire.

This arrangement is found the best for long or "trunk" lines, as it excludes induction from extraneous wires. The cable will be submerged between a point near Dover and one near Calais, where the channel is about 21 miles wide. The connecting land lines will be of copper wire erected on posts. That on the English side will be about 70 miles long, and that from Calais to Paris 180 miles, so that the total length of the line will be over 270 miles, and that of each loop circuit 540 miles.

The London to Manchester trunk telephone line which is now completed and will shortly be opened to the public, is also constructed on the loop system, and is 206 miles in length. During a recent trial the spectators at the London end were able to hear a part of the performance at the Princess's Theatre, Manchester, while those at the Manchester end were treated to a portion of the "Gondoliers" at the Savoy Theatre, London.

The scheme which has been adopted for the Trans-Saharan Railway is that of General Philebert and M. Rolland. The line between Constantine and Biskra will be continued to Lake Tchad by way of Timassiniss and Amguid, a distance of 2,000 miles. This route will open up the Western Soudan to French trade, and by means of artesian wells the desert will, it is expected, be transformed into date gardens and cultivated fields. Two other lines were projected, one from St. Louis, the chief port in Senegal, to Lake Tchad, by way of Timbuctoo, the mysterious city of the desert which so many travellers have wished to reach. The other was to start from the French Congo and proceed northwards. But the route which has been chosen is the more direct line from France.

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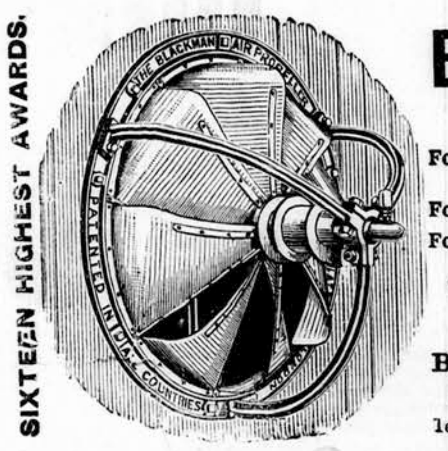

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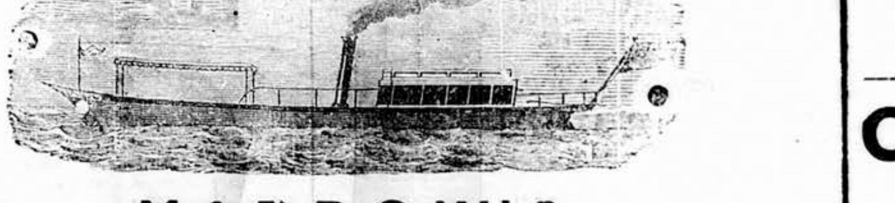

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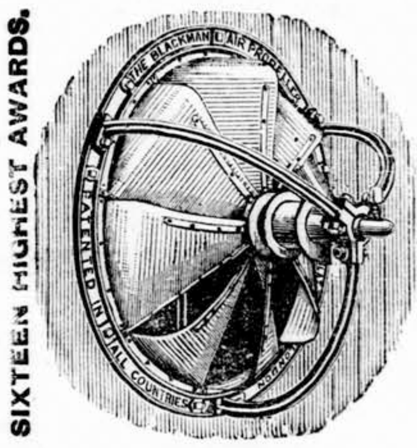

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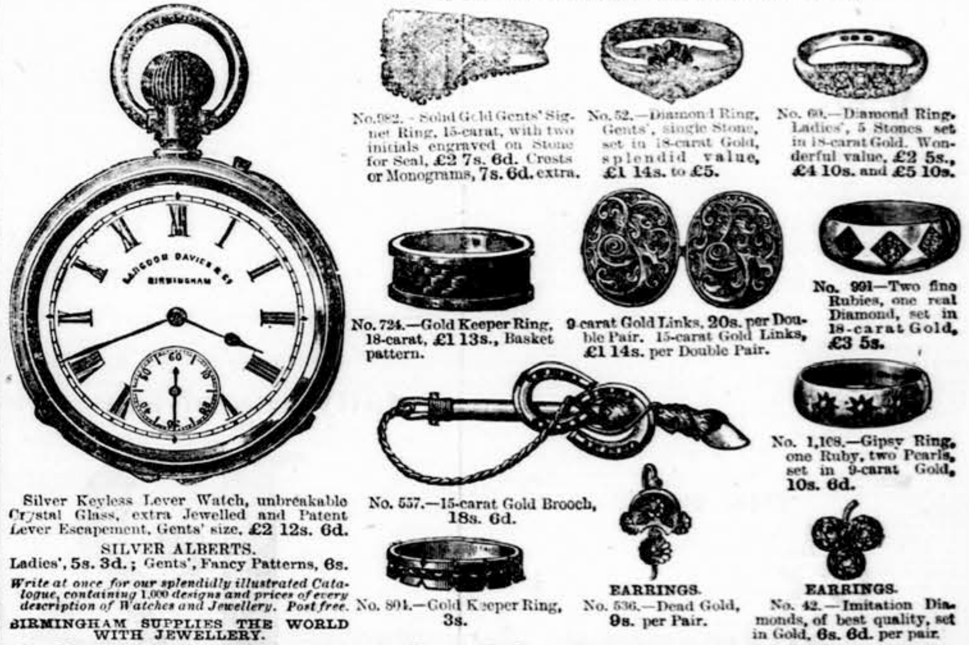

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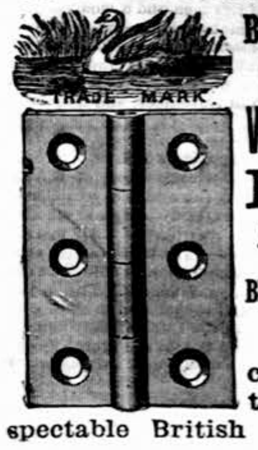

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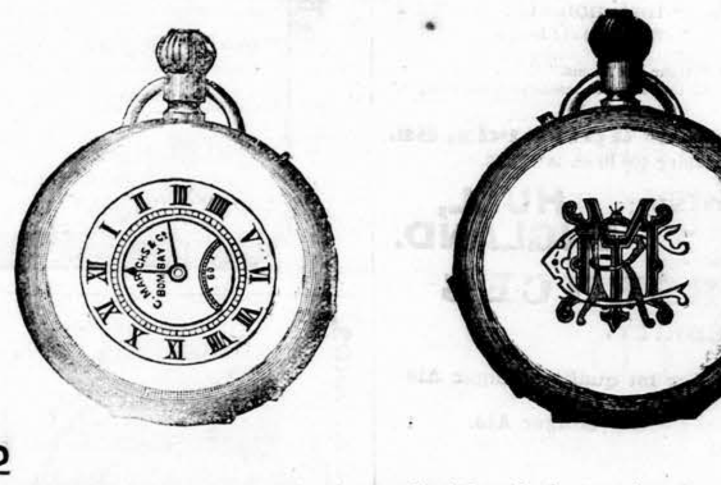

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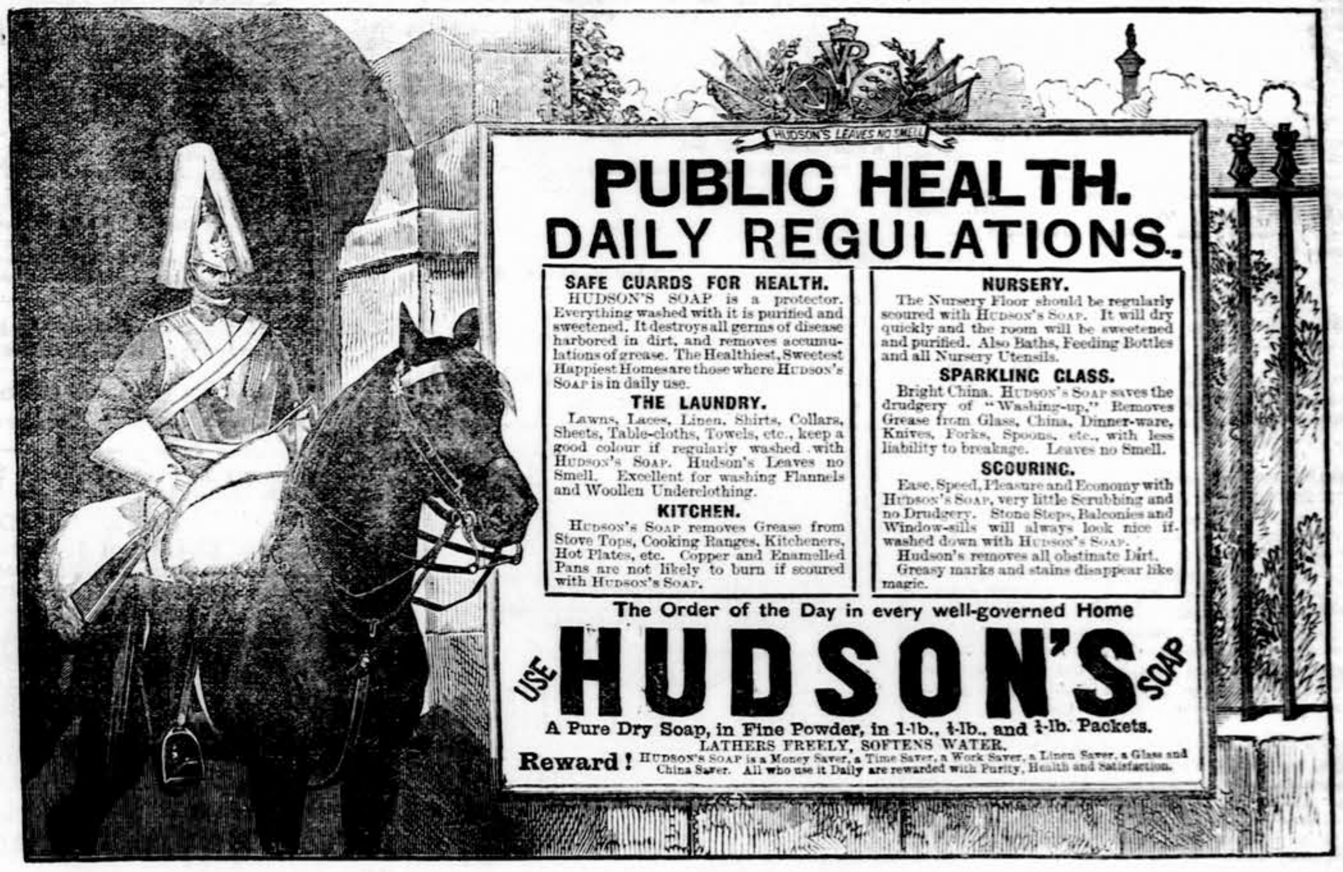

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